The Chicago Tribune. Thursday Morning, April 18, 1872.

A remarkable incorporation was introduced to the United States Senate yesterday. It proposes to colonize Territories, build railroads and other thoroughfares, construct improvements, etc., *ad libitum*, and all on a capital of $5,000,000. Some of the corporators are from Chicago. Its particular aim is left quite vague in the bill granting its charter. As Nye is its sponsor, however, it must be all right.

An important bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, yesterday, by Mr. Dawes, in behalf of the Ways and Means Committee. It proposes, among other reforms, to abolish all the principal officers of the Internal Revenue system, including Collectors, Assessors, Deputy Collectors, and Assistant Assessors, and to substitute in their places fifty (or less) Supervisors, with a suitable force of Inspectors, Clerks, etc., all suitably salaried, and the local officers to be residents of the districts in which they operate. The bill has the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A report of the finances of the Canadian Government, read in Parliament at Ottawa yesterday, shows a very curious condition of the material affairs of the Dominion. Exports of produce have, partly through lack of reciprocity with the United States, been less than during the former year; but the increase of $16,000,000 in the consumption of imported goods, chiefly from Europe, shows the general prevalence of thrift throughout the Dominion. The tonnage of Canadian vessels has increased largely, as might be expected from the proximity of that country to a nation whose policy forces her neighbors to help themselves to her carrying trade.

The *Illinois Staats Zeitung* of yesterday nominates for Governor of Illinois the Hon. Gustavus Kœrner, of St. Clair County, and this is done with a knowledge that Mr. K. had signed the call for the Cincinnati Convention. The call to which Mr. Kœrner has affixed his name, with that of hundreds of other Republicans, appears in THE TRIBUNE this morning. The State Convention, perhaps, might do much to settle the controversy in this State by adopting the platform and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. It would be sure to be right. Mr. Kœrner would make an excellent Governor, and it is not an improbable thing that the *Zeitung* may have the opportunity of supporting him for that office, or supporting him in some other office for which his talents and ripe experience fit him.

The bandit's mandate, "Your money or your life," was varied a little in the House of Representatives yesterday, when emissaries of the parties who have set out to steal the control of the Government, before the people have had time to signify their choice of a ruler, made their appearance with a formidable Grant pledge, and a purpose of extorting a signature thereto from each Republican member, for use at the New York demonstration last evening. This was presented in a manner which signified, "Your pledge, or your Post Offices!" It was signed by some, including our friend Snapp, and by many it was spurned away. By all who had any self-respect it was denounced as a very improper method of influencing public opinion.

Our Canadian neighbors are getting sensitive about International relations. In the first place Mr. Mackenzie, of the Dominion Parliament, has discovered that the Yankees have been stealing from Canada the channel of the St. Clair Flats, by improving the same under sanction of the Dominion Government; whereas, Mr. Mackenzie declares, that channel belongs to Canada, and always did, and everybody knows it who knows anything. Whereupon Mr. Mackenzie, backed by the consent of Parliament, demands of the Government an explanation of the whole matter. In addition to this, for American topics, the Fenian damages question has come up, in a similar resolution of inquiry, and to-day the whole subject of international relations is to be opened, by the presentation of the Treaty of Washington for ratification or rejection.

It is evident that an Administration mass meeting will have to be held right away in Chicago, or else the whole Republican population of the State will be committing itself to the Cincinnati movement. Our Springfield correspondent gives the names of several prominent and influential public men, including the larger part of the State administration of Illinois, who have signified their sympathy with the movement. The most of these have expressed themselves since an opportunity was afforded them for signing the response to the Cincinnati call, and hence their names are additional to those found appended to that response. There seems to be a tidal wave sweeping over the West, which no old woman's broom of a packed Convention's resolution is adequate to stay.

The great Grant demonstration came off at Cooper Institute, New York, last evening. It appears to have been a creditable demonstration, rivalling, as it was intended to do, in point of numbers, the recent anti-Grant meeting of Republicans in the same hall. Great pains were taken to make it an impressive demonstration, and letters were obtained from the most authoritative representatives of the Administration wing, viz.: Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Vice President Colfax, and President Grant himself. The contribution of the last named official was printed by us yesterday—one of his inimitable Pickwickian Executive orders on the subject of administrative reforms—orders which serve for use many times over, like the economical housewife's frosted cake which is never cut. Speeches were made, which we print at great length this morning. Resolutions were also in order, and of course one of them "dwelt with pride" upon the reduction of the public debt, which the severe taxation laws of Congress have compelled the Administration to continue, though commerce groans and Leet thrives. Another of these resolutions, which must have been furnished by a *very* warm partisan of the Administration—perhaps by Leet & Stocking themselves—capped the climax of sycophantic adulation by coupling the names and characters of Grant and Washington, each of whom, it is alleged, "accepted the Presidency at a manifest sacrifice of interest and inclination, with a modest misgiving," etc., etc. To make the parallel complete, it is obvious that Messrs. Leet and Stocking should have shown that Washington went through a careful equation of the salary of the General of the Army and that of the President, and demanded two terms of $100,000 salary each, as an equivalent for relinquishing his life interest in the General's salary,—or else they should have disproved Colonel Forney's statement that the other man's "modest misgivings," etc., took precisely that form of expression.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and generally stronger, except on provisions. Mess pork was about 15c per brl lower, closing at $11.80 cash, and $11.95a11.97 1-2 seller May. Lard was steady and quiet at $8.50a8.52 1-2 cash, and $8.60a8.62 1-2 seller May. Meats were steady at 3 3-4a3 7-8c for shoulders, 5 3-4a6c for short ribs, and 6 1-8a6 1-4c for short clear. Highwines were firmer at 83c per gallon. Flour was firm and in good shipping demand. Wheat was 1-2c higher, and closing strong at $1.26 1-4a1.26 1-2 … and $1.27 7-8a1.28 seller May. … was about 1-4c higher, and more active, closing at 40 3-4c cash, and … seller May. Oats were dull and a shade easier, at 33 1-4a … cash, and 34 1-4a34 3-8c seller May. Rye was dull and irregular, at 69a70c for No. 2. Barley was strong, and 2c higher, at 66a67c for No. 2. Lake freights were dull and unchanged. Hogs were dull and neglected at 10a15c decline from yesterday's prices. Sales were slow at $4.10a4.40. The cattle market was more active and firmer, without decided advance. Sheep were firm, with sales at $6.00a8.50.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 247.

POLITICAL.

The Illinois Call for the Cincinnati Convention.

A Grant Demonstration Last Evening in New York City.

Speeches by General Sickles and Senators Wilson and Morton.

Letters from Vice-President Colfax, Senator Conkling, and Others.

The Meeting Interrupted by Cheers for Greeley and Trumbull.

An Administration Dodge to Secure Congressional Indorsement.

Republican State Conventions in Virginia and North Carolina.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION—CALL FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

To Colonel William M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Convention of Missouri, Washington, D. C.:

We, Republicans of Illinois, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri. We make this departure from the ordinary methods of party action, from a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes, and obstruct the free expression of opinion on important matters, which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States. We believe that the time has come when the political offences of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution; that Federal taxation should be imposed for Revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden on the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the Civil Service should be such as to relieve political action from official patronage; that the right of Local Self-Government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted, and the encroachments of Federal power checked; and we also believe that, at this time, a special duty rests on the people to do away with corruption in office. With the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the States and influence every political party, we accept the invitation to meet in National Mass Convention in the City of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday in May next, and we invite all Republicans who agree with us to co-operate in our action.

For the purpose of securing a proper representation of the State of Illinois in said Convention, we suggest that the citizens of Illinois present at Cincinnati select a due proportion of their number to represent this State on the floor of said Convention.

This call has been sent to only twelve of the one hundred and two counties of the State. We regret that want of time has prevented us from giving it a more general circulation.

Signed by

Jesse K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch, Gustav. Kœrner, O. H. Miner, Wm. H. Herndon, Wm. Butler, Newt. Bateman, Wm. Jayne, Wirt Dexter, Horace White, Jesse W. Fell, John Cook, John McConnell, [illegible], Frederic Becker, [illegible], D. L. Phillips, Speed Butler, E. M. Haines, G. A. Kœrner, S. T. K. Prime, David T. Littler, Wm. L. Gross, H. N. Alden, B. F. Fox, Eugene L. Gross, Thos. S. Mather, S. P. Townsend, G. W. Chatterton, Chas. Herman, G. A. Mayer, John H. Bryant, J. A. Ferrell, Alfred Orendorff, C. H. Moore, J. B. Elliott, E. Wolcott, Lawrence Weldon, Owen G. Lovejoy, Is'c D. Rawlings, T. S. Little, C. J. Richardson, A. C. Wadsworth, T. J. Conkling, P. W. Gates, Chas. Barrie, A. J. Grover, R. W. Dibble, W. P. Doggett, A. P. Buxton, Francis Lackner, J. W. Ingersoll, N. Fairbank, Geo. W. Wright, Henry W. King, Sam'l S. Greeley, Wash. Bushnell, Chas. G. Smith, R. … Hough, Murry Nelson, C. G. Hammond, Laird Collier, J. McG. Adams, F. V. Kellogg, Chas. Hitchcock, E. A. Williams, A. C. McClurg, L. B. Otis, S. Ludington, S. M. Moore, B. F. Hutchinson, C. R. Goodyear, J. W. Preston, Jesse O. Norton, N. C. Perkins, John L. Peck, Julius Rosenthal, John Olney, E. G. Keith, C. Aug. Haviland, Edward S. Isham, A. M. Pence, E. W. Russell, Van H. Higgins, J. A. Whittier, R. W. Smith, Henry W. Bishop, Ira O. Wilkinson, Albert Erskine, Geo. B. Smith, Geo. W. Smith, E. W. Pike, S. S. Brown, L. G. Fisher, Geo. W. Bellows, Geo. W. Minier, Fred. Sackett, J. T. Rennie, Henry Wiston, Daniel Arter, O. L. Davis, N. L. Wickwire, B. W. Sharp, H. W. Morehouse, Wm. Fithian, Adolph Loeb, Thos. J. Larrison, R. H. Carnahan, Wm. Bandy, W. C. Wyatt, Samuel C. Park, Robt. R. Latham, D. T. Wright, John T. Jenkins, John Flick, M. Hendrickson, Alex. Mills, G. W. Cass, John Thomas, J. G. O'Conor, August Kiel, T. J. McCoy, T. Mittendorffe, Samuel Read, K. Leesman, W. Kiel, Gustav Weimer, John R. Skelton, Frank Fisk, A. W. Myers, S. L. Day, J. Spielman, N. B. Sampson, W. M. Kennedy, Jno. D. Boardman, W. S. Wilkinson, C. J. Johnson, O. F. Woodruff, R. B. Witmer, Wm. Lane, J. V. Eustace, Silas Earl, James Dinsmoor, R. Niccolls, F. T. June, Peter Spink, C. W. Holder, J. Jacoby, Geo. S. Hanna, John Niccolls, J. P. Fell, Geo. W. Stipp, J. W. Powers, F. Oberholtzer, J. W. Whipp, Dan. Holder, Thos. McGrath, J. B. Moore, F. W. Kock, Gustav Lange, O. Rugg, A. Gridley, J. H. Robinson, C. Bell, J. Heidman, W. H. Temple, Jr., Rich. H. Holder, Benj. Lucas, Hudson Burr, W. T. Niccolls, R. E. Brown, J. Payne, Henry Conkling, M. Swann, C. Schneider, Herman Schroder, Wm. Vale, A. S. Harlan, M. Livingston, John G. Lange, E. Thorpe, August Schlegel, Wm. Schausten, Wolf Griesheim, W. Morate, F. Finkbohner, H. D. Kuhlman, Peter Ruh, Gus Mueller, F. W. Loewentrout, F. Koch, John Hoffmann, John Pietsch, Joseph S. Salch, Chas. F. Pickman, Geo. Armbruster, S. Levi, J. H. Neuerburg, Peter Engelken, Sam. Livingston, P. J. Neuerburg, C. J. Behrends, C. Kuntz, Gotlieb Leipold, Joe Engelken, F. Walling, H. Bet, Chas. Kachl, Fred. Uley, Jacob Dabertz, Geo. Klein, G. P. Richter, B. Behrman, W. Schroeder, R. Livingston, William Bach, C. Siebert, Henry Becker, Louis Kuntz, Geo. Miller, F. Peters, A. Prim, Chas. Gregor, H. Mastech, D. P. Richardson, August Frank, Julius Hopp, Rich. Schmidt, Carl Barthels, Ernst Goldstein, C. T. Beeler, Henry Maath, Chas. Trimter, D. McComb, E. Walther, Joseph Winter, G. A. Miller, Joseph Marshall, Fred. Hacker, J. C. Koehler, F. F. Schultze, Lee Allen, Fred. Voltz, Aug. Wagenfuehr, Peter Jacoby, C. A. Schultz, S. Obermeyer, Louis Stein, B. Neuerburg, Henry C. Fell, John Engelhard, Ang. Fleischman, Franz Mueller, R. Munholland, John Peterman, Dan. Kadel, J. W. Hoover, Chas. V. Haase, C. Bendorf, Chas. Gurchlin, A. Schreeder, M. Haussen, H. Fitzenberger, M. Duss, N. Livingston, Henry S. Herr, A. Livingston, Jr., Louis Fry, Daniel Oswald, Henry Funk, H. Horst, Henry Mertius, L. Flinspach, Adam Hess, J. A. Brehm, G. Freese, Fred Mayer, John Vogel, Jacob Goldbergh, Wm. B. Frye, F. Brucker, Wm. S. Gilham, J. T. Fisher, E. R. Maples, Wm. T. Ament, Thomas Spafford, John Hassack, Edward Chase, Edwin Johnson, Richard Evans, W. A. McFarlane, Adolph Brucker, W. C. Burleigh, Lyman Wood, W. H. Bradbury, Simon Bracken, Jno. Carlyle, J. R. Haggerty, Thomas Fallis, L. B. Newell, R. C. Adams, David McMillan, J. H. Coe, J. C. Heltzel, L. G. Pearce.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April … —Additional Liberal movement. The *State Register* of this date contains the latest recruits … Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction; … Adjutant General Dilger, Hon. Wm. L. … and hundreds of private citizens. There are only three of the Radical State officers—the Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer—who were elected on the ticket with Grant who have not yet signified their intention as to their positions; but it is intimated in reliable quarters that two of the three remaining Grant State officers will, in a few days, come out in favor of the Cincinnati Convention.

THE GRANT DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OFFICE-HOLDERS TO THE RESCUE.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Grant meeting to-night filled the Cooper Institute, but the house was half an hour later in getting crowded than at the Liberal Republican meeting last Friday, and the assemblage was much more unmanageable, decidedly less earnest in enthusiasm, and more inclined to dissent from the speakers. Probably not an office-holder in the city, from Leet and Arthur down to the letter-carriers, that was not represented, either in person or by their dependents. Every Post Office box in New York and Brooklyn, this morning, contained a circular advertising the meeting to-night, and, as all the circulars were unstamped, the labor of distributing them is paid by the tax-payers of all parties. Grant's proclamation this morning was timed to make capital for to-night's meeting, but arrived too late to induce the Administration politicians to pay their own advertising bills. The platform of the Cooper Institute was lavishly decorated with flags, mottoes from Grant's military career, and banners covered with figures, showing the reduction of the debt and taxation. William E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. He made a short speech, praising Grant's administration, and saying that a recent journey through the South had convinced him that the rebel sentiment looked anxiously to the Cincinnati Convention to enable it to make fresh mischief. Addresses and resolutions were read by D. Smith. The resolutions are uncompromising and sarcastic. One of them compares the Liberal Republican movement to the Tory uprising after the Revolutionary war. "That's played out," "too thin," resounded through the house. Mr. Smith, in response, exclaimed, "If anybody wants to interrupt this meeting let him step upon the platform, and I will make it a personal matter with him." General Sickles, Senators Henry Wilson and Morton spoke successively occupying about one hour each. Sickles, while speaking, stood leaning upon his crutches, his wooden leg having been discarded. Just as he began, the crowd waiting outside were permitted to come in and fill up the aisles. One of the new comers … "Three cheers for Greeley." A few faint groans were given, but were quickly drowned in applause all over the hall. Confusion prevailed for two or three minutes, Greeley's friends holding their ground courageously. Finding delicate ground, the speakers thereafter were very careful not to attack Greeley by name. Sickles' speech abounded in personalities from beginning to end. He spoke sneeringly of Schurz's military career, and called him a professional foreigner. Trumbull he assailed for accepting $10,000 legal fee, forgetting, doubtless, that he himself is an office-holder and permitted by Grant to come home from Spain to conduct a physical insurrection in a railroad office, thereby pocketing from the English Erie bondholders a fee of not less than $100,000. Sickles called the Alabama treaty the greatest triumph of diplomacy of the century, which was received with marked silence. Then he threw out a little buncombe about compelling England to live up to it, which fared but little better. When he mentioned Trumbull the Irishmen in the audience proposed three cheers for Trumbull. A few cheers were heard, but the hisses were in the majority. An Irishman was furiously assaulted in the aisle by two young men, and a desperate fist fight ensued, the Hibernian giving and taking with great relish. The police hustled him out, and order was restored after about three minutes' noise and excitement. Senator Wilson said he had never done anything to drive any man from the Republican ranks, and would be willing to go down on his knees to induce the return of those who are separating themselves. The Liberal Republicans cannot carry a single school district without the help of the Democrats. He accused Trumbull of misstating Robeson's case. He considers Robeson an upright and honest man. He alluded to the reduction of the debt and taxation, and said thieves are punished by Grant with unusual zeal. He … outcry about office-holders. To be an office-holder, he said, is to be a beggar. Mr. Morton sat in a chair and delivered his address, defending the administration at all points, claiming it to be equal in excellence to any Administration for the last fifty years, if not from the beginning of the Government.

All four speakers of the evening and the resolutions also praised Grant's Christian Indian Policy. Morton said Grant had taken William Penn for his exemplar.

The meeting thinned out greatly toward the close, and ended quietly shortly after 11.

The prominent persons on the platform embraced millionaires, heavy merchants and manufacturers, while the audience was composed either of curious or office-holder dependents. Of real bubbling enthusiasm there was not a bit, and no allusion created a genuine outburst of applause, except the one to Abraham Lincoln.

[To the Associated Press.]

A LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

NEW YORK, April 17.—An immense mass meeting to endorse the administration of General Grant and advocate his renomination was held to-night at the Cooper Institute. The demonstration has, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, but especially in the social and representative character of those composing it, been rarely equalled in New York. By 7 o'clock the vast hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded, every seat being occupied and thousands remained outside. It seemed to have been the intention of the police to prevent the filling up of the aisles and uncomfortable crowding of the building. This, however, proved impossible, for after Mr. Clews had introduced Wm. E. Dodge, Chairman of the meeting, and the proceedings had really begun, so loud and persistent was the clamor of the crowd outside to gain admittance that, seconded, as the demand was, by the audience within the building, the police fell back, and by every entrance to the building hundreds thronged in, and in a few minutes it was impossible to find additional standing room in the building.

OCCUPANTS OF THE PLATFORM.

The platform was thronged by prominent men of the metropolis, among them being Thurlow Weed, Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, Wm. Orton, Henry Clews, H. B. Claflin, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Stewart L. Woodford, C. E. Detmold, Thos. Dwight, E. D. Morgan, Wm. H. Vermilye, S. B. Chittenden, and Jackson S. Schultz.

OUTSIDE MEETING.

Outside the Cooper Institute several thousand people, who were unable to obtain admission, organized an enthusiastic meeting in favor of General Grant.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING.

The great meeting in the vast building was opened by Henry Clews, who was received with cheers, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In calling this meeting to order, I cannot pay you a higher compliment than I offer to the gentleman I am about to name. I nominate for President of this meeting Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Dodge was unanimously and enthusiastically elected, and upon taking the chair made a brief speech, in which, after referring to the great achievements of the Administration, said: "As far as I have been able to understand the platform of the New Departure, they propose nothing which President Grant has not again and again publicly, in his messages, and by his acts, showed his readiness to carry out. I am confident that he, as well as the mass of the Republican party, are as ready to remove political disabilities from the people of the South, with a few unimportant exceptions, as any of the boasted reformers, and while I would not brand those with whom I have heretofore associated as traitors to the party, yet it must be apparent to all that their only chance of success is the fact that the Democratic party may unite with them in their opposition, in which case there would be no other virtual result than the bringing of the Democratic party again into power."

VICE PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES.

The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read. The former consisted of about 300, among whom are Henry Ward Beecher, John C. Green, Peter Cooper, Edward Pierrepont, Henry Clews, James Gordon Bennett, Charles Butler, Geo. Jones, Robert L. Stuart, Sam'l B. Ruggles, H. B. Claflin, H. B. Sherman, Sam'l Wetmore, Anthony J. Drexel, Wm. H. Fogg, Levi P. Morton, Henry F. Vail, Alexander Taylor, Alexander Stuart, Robt. Lenox Kennedy, Thurlow Weed, Theo. Dwight, Robt. Hoe, Cambridge Livingston, Wm. Orton, Stewart L. Woodford, S. B. Chittenden, Jacob D. Vermilye, Noah Davis, Franz Sigel, Wm. E. Dodge, E. D. Morgan, Geo. Opdyke, Shepherd Knapp, James W. Beekman, Paul M. Spofford, W. H. Vanderbilt, J. F. D. Lane, Jesse Hoyt, Jno. A. Griswold, John Q. Jones, John A. Stewart, Wm. Hoge, Wm. L. Vermilye, R. H. McCarty, Payan Stevens, Saml Osgood, Geo. M. Van Nost, Wm. Henry Anthon, Wm. B. Dinsmore, Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey, Jno. D. Jones, Henry C. Bowen, Thos. P. Kirkland.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith read an address to the people, to the effect that the administration of public affairs under the government of President Grant has been eminently wise, conservative, and patriotic. That it is an act of poetic justice that the soldier whose victories in war, and the statesman whose triumphs of peace, have made the last decade most glorious in the annals of American history, should receive an earnest of the gratitude of his countrymen by re-election to the Presidency. The recommendations of the President in favor of the principles enunciated in the report of the Civil Service Commission were timely and opportune, and deserve universal endorsement. The investigations set on foot during the present session of Congress have demonstrated his purity, while their cost has exceeded the aggregate loss sustained by the Government through the dishonesty of its subordinates since the Administration came into power. A record so clear and honorable challenges the admiration and compels the approval of the people. With the grievances of disappointed office-seekers the masses cannot be expected to sympathize. Believing that General Grant's civic career fitly supplements his military greatness, and that he possesses and deserves the confidence of the American people, we pledge him our unity and hearty support as a candidate for re-election.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following:

1. That the business men of New York, representing the merchants and mechanics, the bankers … this meeting … assembled, are satisfied with the wisdom, ability, moderation, and fidelity with which the National Government is administered, and in common with the bulk of our brethren throughout the Union favor the continuance of its distinguished head in the office which he holds with usefulness and honor.

2. That the practical result of the coalition movement, if successful, would be to restore the Democratic party to power.

3. That such restoration, after the late glorious triumph over rebellion, would read in history like a record of the Tory resurrection at the close of our Revolutionary War.

4. That Republicans elected to office mainly by those who assailed the Union at the South and at the North, and embarrassed its defenders, would inevitably become serviceable to the powers that sustained them, like those Northern Presidents who were chosen by the South and did its bidding better than its own statesmen.

5. That the patriotism that made Grant President of the Republic he saved is akin to that which placed Washington at the head of the nation he created. The trust was accepted by each at a manifest sacrifice of interest and inclination, with modest misgiving as to civil experience and qualifications; but, having been well and wisely administered, the confidence implied in a re-election is an appropriate reward for faithful service, and accords with the broadest views of public policy.

6. That against the hostile criticisms and unfounded imputations, against alluring promises and prismatic theories, we array practical reforms constantly inaugurated, and substantial results already achieved by the present Administration. The chronic vices of existing systems unfairly paraded to its injury have been placed in the course of amelioration or removal. The reduction of the national debt has elicited the admiration of the world. Our diplomacy has peace, the ally of national honor, and our President has been in deed, as in name, a kind of "Great Father" to the Indian tribes now lingering within our borders.

7. That while honorable opposition is entitled to respect, every effort to blacken for political purposes the character of President Grant is a crime against truth, which vindicates him, and an insult to the American people, who honor and exalt him. Pure in private as irreproachable in public life; with strong resolution, yet deferential to the popular will; patient under attack; more ready to listen than to speak; with no display, and no ostentation; those who know him best bear testimony to the sense, sagacity, and power of analysis, by which his utterances are characterized and impressed.

8. That in the judgment of this meeting, a majority of the people of this county expect, desire and decree the renomination and re-election of Ulysses S. Grant.

Mr. Smith, in a few remarks, commended the address and resolutions, and called for the unanimous adoption of them both. They were adopted with cheers.

LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

A letter was read from Vice President Colfax, in which he says: "As my absence would compel the Senate to elect a President *pro tempore*, I must remain at the post of duty. If I could be with you, the thought upon which I should speak would be the patriotic and political necessity of Republican unity. The brilliant triumphs which in the past ten years have so interwoven the history of the nation, were won by toleration of all minor differences in its ranks, happily joined with an almost … of its members. I cannot shut my eyes to the dangers of the Republican divisions—dangerous not only to the party itself and its future, but to the nation and its future also. Nor can any one else shut his eyes to the fact that the grandest reforms which the country owes to the fidelity of the Republican organization were carried through when its unity and permanency were warred on by foes from its own household, who proclaimed, as is now again proclaimed, that its usefulness and ability to achieve great results had ended, and that the time had arrived for new affiliations. What it has done since then is, however, a noble heritage to bequeath our children, illuminating, as the record does, some of the brightest pages of our country's annals; and I have no fear, when impartial history records the administrative results of the American Executive of our times, but that, side by side with the once bitterly criticised, but now universally honored, Abraham Lincoln, will be found the name of Ulysses S. Grant."

LETTER FROM SENATOR CONKLING.

A letter was then read from Senator Conkling, in which he says: "Never was there a time more fitting than this for business men to express their judgment in national affairs. If the name, character, and administration of U. S. Grant has been of value to the nation, no one knows it so well as the men who represent the property, credits, public securities, and enterprise of the country, north and south. If the President has been a tower of strength at home and abroad; if his silent firmness has inspired confidence and security; if the turbulence in the South has quailed; if the schemes of repudiation and expansion have hidden their heads; if a restored currency and reduced debt and taxation have come; if foreign nations have compromised their differences with us, and so borne themselves as to accord our country the weight …; in short, if our Government has, for three years, been a good watch-dog to guard the rights, liberties, and interests everywhere, the business men of the City of New York know it, and … when they speak the Nation will hear. I have tried to study closely four administrations, and to learn their inner workings, and my conviction is that in rigid honesty, in duties earnestly, wisely and successfully done, the … Writing as I do … anniversary of Lincoln's … proclamation, which struck the fetters from four millions of slaves, and revering Lincoln's devotion to duty, I believe that Lincoln's devotion to duty never rose higher than Grant's. Of all men I have seen in high station, there is not one with less pride of opinion or place, not one more ready to revise his own judgments and weigh the suggestions of others; not one more anxious to do all things well than he whose re-election you will aid to secure. Wednesday's meeting will forecast a victory in the coming canvass. Under whatever names or disguises the opposition may present itself, it will, in nature and result, be the Democratic party still. The election of the ticket to be nominated at Philadelphia is an event which I no more doubt than I doubt the wisdom and virtue of the American people."

OTHER LETTERS.

Letters were also read from George William Curtis, George F. Edmunds, Gerritt Smith, Joseph R. Hawley, and W. Gibbons, President of the Workingmen's Central Union. The latter says: "I regret that I cannot be present at the meeting at the Cooper Institute this evening. You can state to the meeting that the Workingmen's Central Union of the State of New York, numbering nearly 20,000 members, will vote and work for the re-election of General Grant."

DESPATCHES RECEIVED.

Despatches were received from Fred. Douglass and Pinchback, regretting their inability to attend, but indorsing the objects of the meeting.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SICKLES.

Mr. Dodge introduced as the first speaker of the evening General Daniel E. Sickles, the mention of whose name electrified the audience, and elicited round after round of applause. General Sickles spoke of the unanimity with which Grant was nominated by the Chicago Convention, and said he more than fulfilled the expectations of his friends. He has discharged his duties as President with marked ability as a statesman and unchallenged fidelity as a man. He found the credit of the country depressed. You see it to-day exalted. He found extravagance and corruption in the collection of the revenue, and appropriation of it and expenditure of it by Executive officers. He has changed all that, first by honesty, and, secondly, by integrity in disbursement. He found the country embarrassed in its commerce, in its trade, and in its industry. He has made it prosperous without example, and calmly confident of prosperity at home and peace abroad. His foreign policy has been illustrated by some of the most signal triumphs of diplomacy. The Treaty of Washington has been justly characterized by those to whose opinion the world bows as the greatest achievement of modern diplomacy. Alluding to the personages who figured on the occasion of the recent Liberal-Republican meeting, he spoke of Greeley (whose name was greeted with three cheers) as a man whom he honored, and from whom he received the first lessons of Republicanism, and who taught him to become a good protective tariff man. [Applause.] He was sorry to see his mentor, two days before the Connecticut election, speak for a revenue tariff, in opposition to all his previous teachings. He (Sickles) followed Greeley and his teachings in the … Republican party, and there he proposed to stick. [Loud applause.] He could not follow Greeley or any other teacher out of it. Alluding to Carl Schurz, General Sickles said: "General Schurz is a distinguished member of a class rather numerous in this country, the Germans who are foreigners by profession. Gifted with remarkable talents, for the first three years after he became a naturalized citizen he put them to profitable use as a Republican stump speaker, drawing good audiences, and taking well. His price was deservedly high, and he always got it. President Lincoln benevolently superadded to these emoluments several very flattering public employments, one or two foreign missions, and afterward a commission as Major General in the army. Now General Schurz comes before us and announces that the great danger now menacing this country is the alarming fact that the war turned out two or three Generals of so much popularity that the people seemed determined to make one or the other of them President. Now, there is one comfort, at least, about Schurz. It is safe to say that, although I am not here to make any criticisms upon his military career, he did not acquire anything in the fields of war to unfit him for any civil employment he is likely to get. The first service Schurz rendered the Republican party was to elect Frank Blair as his associate." Sickles said these foreigners, by profession, seek to create the impression abroad that one controls the Irish … the other carries the German vote in his pocket … they would find out their error …

General Sickles concluded as follows: "That same … elected Grant in 1868, and that … line of triumphs without example … of parties will make General Grant, in November next, his own successor." [Great applause and three cheers for Grant.]

DISORDERS.

During Sickles' speech several exciting scenes were enacted. On two occasions three cheers were proposed for Horace Greeley, the result being that for several minutes the proceedings were interrupted by cheers of Greeley adherents and hisses of his opponents. General Sickles alluded in scathing terms to the record of Senator Trumbull. A man in the audience called out for three cheers for Trumbull, followed by a slight response and a storm of hisses. A squabble ensued, and the man was ejected amid tremendous cheers.

CONGRATULATIONS.

After music from the band, Mr. Dodge said: Fellow-citizens: The delegation from Pennsylvania, (great confusion) and delegations of the following States in Congress send their congratulations and sympathy to this meeting: Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Maine, Vermont, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Indiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, with the District of Columbia. [Applause.] If I had time, I would like to read it. [Voices—"Read it." "read it."] No, there is not time. We will have some of them published, and you will understand their spirit.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

I have now the great pleasure of introducing to this meeting Senator Wilson. [Applause.]

Mr. Wilson, on coming forward, was greeted with three cheers, and considerable confusion prevailed after they were given. Indeed, so great was it, that Mr. Dodge said: "I hope our friends will keep order, and I know that he (meaning Senator Wilson) will feel very much pleased if you will keep still." After quiet was restored, the Senator said:

Mr. President, fellow-citizens of New York, … for this kind greeting, and I have a favor to ask you, and I trust you will unanimously grant it. I have a few plain words to say to you to-night. I have but little time to utter them, and I ask you to give me neither applause nor disapprobation, and listen to the few words I have to say; that I am Republican from conviction and by desire. I care more for the Republican party of the United States than I do for the interest, the aspirations, or ambitions of any thousand men in America. [Applause.] I labored twenty years to bring into being the great, patriotic, liberty-loving organization that should make the Republic of the United States a free land. [Applause, and voices, "Good."] Sixteen years ago the Republican party was brought into being. I religiously believe that it came into being by the prayers, labors, and noble aspirations of the best portion of our country. [Applause.] I believe it was brought into being to meet the needs of an endangered country, and to carry out in America the providence of Almighty God [applause, and cries of good], and so believing from the time it was created to this hour, I have never consciously uttered a word or performed an act to drive a man out of its ranks, and here, to-night, whoever may leave us, he will leave us against my wishes and my protestations, and I would, on my very knees, if I could do it, ask him to pause, come back and stand with us, fight the battle of this year, and on with us in the triumph of the future. [Applause.] I am not here to tell you that the Republican party is a perfect organization. It has in its ranks three and a half million of men. It has the great masses of the noblest, and purest, and best portion of our countrymen. It has some men, of course, who are not all they should be, and we know it; but, gentlemen, I would not disrupt it because it is not perfect. I would fight on, toil on, pray on, and make it better if I could, and make it worthy its great history, and what I think is its great destination in years to come; [applause]; and, gentlemen, I would as soon go home and disband the little church in the town where I live, of which my wife was a member and I an unworthy one, because some Christian minister proved false to his God, or some poor mortal did not live up to the professions he had made. Gentlemen, I speak to you to-night. I ask you, who have stood with the Republican party; you who voted for the greatest character of our century, A. Lincoln [great applause]; you who held up his hands, stood by him, waded through blood for four years to maintain your country, and emancipate a race; you who repudiated Andrew Johnson and his treason, and could not be bought by the patronage of Government. (Applause.) I ask you who re-elected Abraham Lincoln in 1864, when wise men wrote letters up as late as the 2d day of September of that year wishing to get him out and have a new candidate because he could not be elected. Who stood by him? I ask you who voted for the great soldier in 1868? (Applause.) I ask you who carried your country's cause of liberty, justice, humanity, Christian salvation … I ask you one and all, to stand together; you who have started for the New Departure come back, come back. Our ranks shall be open to you; we will bid you work; we will win another great victory, and we will rejoice together in the triumphs of our cause. [Applause.] Gentlemen, there was a meeting here the other night. I do not propose to say anything unkind of the men engaged in it. I do not come here to imitate their example, to utter reproachful words of old comrades, and utter words of condemnation of a party with which I have voted, and whose measures I have sustained; but, gentlemen, I want to notice kindly a few of those remarks. We were told as the reason why that the Convention is called at Cincinnati, that the Republican party is under the control of office holders. Great God, gentlemen a party of three and one-half millions of men, strong men, independent men, controlled by a few thousand beggarly office holders. Why, gentlemen, to be an office holder is to be a beggar. The offices of this country hardly pay a decent and respectable living to nineteen-twentieths of men holding office. Now look at the great professions. Look at the lawyers and remember the enormous fees they receive. Look at the great merchants. Look at the men who built your railroads and telegraphs, and men engaged in all other great business nowadays, by which talent and character can find their true action. It is these men, these merchants, these mechanics, these builders of railroads and telegraphs, and planters of the great industries of our time. It is these men and great lawyers who build great houses, have fine pictures and rich libraries, if they ever read them [laughter]. Are not these the men who have all the comforts and luxuries of life? And now what about these office-holders? Thirty-one thousand of them out of 60,000 are poor, petty Postmasters; 7,000 Postmaster's clerks, and 15,000 of these receive $200 a year salary. [Laughter]. Why, gentlemen, suppose we talk about this Convention in … to be an office-convention of office-holders … [laughter]; but I will not say the Cincinnati … [Laughter and cheers.] However, you may … [Laughter.] But this much I do say, that the National Convention that will meet next June in Philadelphia will have fewer office-holders and fewer members of Congress than any that has met for thirty years, of the party in power. [Great applause.] And now take this home and remember it. Go to any section of our country where there is little in the shape of Government patronage, and you find the Republican party united and supporting the measures of the Administration, and almost unanimous for President Grant. Go to other sections. Look at New York, where you have great patronage, and you have dissentions and divisions. I tell you it is office-holding, office-seeking, petty ambitions, that are disturbing the unity of the Republican party, and that threatens disaster. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, the great ideas, the policy and principles of the party are stronger than the party itself. [Applause.] You know it, and I know it. We were told another thing at the meeting of which I have spoken. I was sorry that Mr. Trumbull made such declarations. Mr. Trumbull is an old friend of mine. I have honored and respected him, and I do not want to say one unkind word of him; but must say that he made a speech here which every man in the country who read it, and is a fair minded man, instantly pronounced it a disingenuous speech. [Applause.] Let us look at it for a moment. He tells that we have kept disabilities on men of the South. Well, gentlemen, I stood up alone in the Senate Republican caucus and voted against putting those provisions in the fourteenth amendment. [Applause.] I did not believe it was proper to do it, and I have been for years in favor of letting everybody off, and any man who behaves himself as a patriot and respectable man, and asks to have his disabilities removed, I will vote for removing them. [Applause.] I will vote for removing disabilities from John C. Breckinridge, for ever since the war has closed he has behaved himself like a fair-minded American citizen, and I honor him for it. [Applause.] Mr. Trumbull told us that one set of men in the South were kept out of office, and another kept in. Now, gentlemen, they have got nearly twenty rebel Colonels and Generals and men who served in the rebel army, whose disabilities were removed by us, elected to office, and they were elected, and General Grant, in his message, recommended the removal of their disabilities to the House of Representatives and the House, by an almost unanimous vote, decided to remove them. It came to the Senate and Mr. Sumner proposed to put in the bill a provision for civil rights, so that when we removed disabilities and gave amnesty to the old slave masters, we should give protection to the poor freedmen, and I voted for it, and others did so, and it was put in the bill, and when it was in it the bill was lost by a vote of 33 to 19. And Messrs. Trumbull and Tipton, who propose to go to Cincinnati for amnesty, there voted against amnesty, and if they had voted for it it would have passed the Senate of the United States. Now, gentlemen, I have another word on that point. Mr. Trumbull knew very well that we have been struggling to get through the House for several weeks a Civil Rights bill, and we have both Civil Rights and Amnesty before the House, and have been working to put both bills through, and I expect we will do it. (Applause.)

I will advert to one other matter. Mr. Trumbull told me he is going to Cincinnati to get Civil Service Reform. Why, the President of the United States appointed a Commission, at the head of which was your eminent fellow-citizen, Geo. Curtis. [Applause.] That Commission has been sitting for months. They reported a partial plan, which did not work practically, and now they have agreed to a practical plan to carry out those ideas of Civil Service Reform, and to-day General Grant has proclaimed them to the country. [Cheers.] These men tell you they will go to Cincinnati for Civil Service Reform. I say to you, to-night, that all through these years past, the Departments at Washington have been struggling night and day to improve their condition, and they have succeeded in doing so, and never had we as good clerks, or our offices in the city of Washington been as well filled as they are filled now. [Applause.] But there is another matter about which Senator Trumbull told us. I want to call your attention to that, too. He told you it was contrary to law for military men to discharge civil duties. I am sorry he told you that, for it is not true. We did not pass any such law. We have a law that will allow military men to be appointed to civil offices, but we have no law to prevent men in the army from being detailed to civil duties. Mr. Trumbull complained that we have an army officer that brought us the President's messages. [Laughter.] If he looked into the history of the country he would find that it has been done before. The first message ever sent to the Senate of the United States was on the 7th of August, 1789, and it was borne by Major General Henry Knox. [Cheers.] That officer carried one more message from General Washington to the Senate. He was the President's companion during the war, and, perhaps, his most intimate personal friend; and when General Jackson came in he appointed Major Donelson Secretary. When Abraham Lincoln came in he took John Hay, an army officer, and detailed him for duty in the White House [applause], but when Andy Johnson came in [laughter] he filled the White House with military men. Gentlemen, Mr. Trumbull should know all this, and, when a Senator of the United States leaves his post at Washington, and goes up and down the country speaking to the people, he ought to understand whereof he speaks, and be acquainted with the facts of history, and know what he is talking about [Laughter.] In short, gentlemen, I never read a speech so full of errors in the short space of a couple of columns as Trumbull's speech. He says, or rather asks the question: "If Andrew Johnson filled the White House with office-holders and military men, what would be said about it?" He did. He appointed Colonel Moore, Colonel Morrow, Colonel Leet, Colonel Reeves, Captain McKeever, and Colonel R. Johnson, his own relative, and they are officers of the army. They set about posting guards in and around the White House. When President Grant came in they paid him a salute, and he asked what they meant, and next day he sent the troops away—the four companies of cavalry and a regiment of infantry,—and for three years not a soldier has been nearer Washington on duty than Fort Washington. [Applause.] Now, what was President Grant's great offence? He had three men on his staff during the war, when he was Lieutenant General. He was made President, and they went on Sherman's staff, and they were detailed to go to the White House and get no pay for it, and helped President Grant to do his immense work, and that saves so much to the public Treasury. [Laughter.] That is all there is about it. [Applause.] Now, my Republican friends, do you think you ought to retire to Cincinnati because President Grant has got a couple of his aids at Washington—men who fought the battles of their country, dangerous men. [Applause.] I find men nominating tickets, and trying to get the boys in gray to work for them. They are not afraid of men in gray, but they have a terrible horror of men in blue [laughter]—the men who fought for the old flag. God bless the men in blue that fought for the old flag. [Cheers.] Senator Trumbull told you about the encroaching assumptions of those in power. I am not a lawyer. Trumbull is. He is a supporter of a Civil Rights bill, which went further than any other measure we passed, and he comes here and reproaches us for encroaching and arbitrary power, because we followed the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Now there are charges made of corruption, as if this was the most corrupt Administration known in the history of our Government. I believe, and I say it here upon my responsibility as a man and a Senator, I believe there has never been, all things considered, a more faithful and honest Administration. [Applause.]

Mr. Wilson continued at length, denouncing corruption of all kinds, and said Grant's Administration has tried and convicted more thieves than all the administrations of the Government from 1789 down.

Mr. Wilson then spoke of the integrity and ability with which Mr. Boutwell had managed the affairs of the Treasury.

Mr. Trumbull referred to the Secretary of the Navy. Now, gentlemen, I want to say in regard to that, Mr. Trumbull stated what were not facts. Of course that is all. Now, I say right here, that the facts are not what Mr. Trumbull stated them to be. I believe that Mr. Robeson is an honest and upright man. [Applause.] I know that in this case he acted according to the law, both in examining the matter and paying it. I have written a statement of the facts in full, which I have prepared.

Mr. Wilson denied the statements made by Mr. Trumbull that we could save $50,000,000 if the office-holders were not so powerful, and said we were actually growing mean and saving. Some money ought to be appropriated for ship building, &c.

Mr. Wilson concluded as follows: If there is a combination at Cincinnati, I don't care on whom they make it, they will take more Democratic votes than they will take Republican votes. The nominee at Philadelphia will be elected. [Applause.] I make that prediction here to-night, and I say it to every man in America that my voice can reach through the press. Join hands and let each one of us do our whole duty. Let us be as firm as the eternal hills, and let us be kind, conciliatory, and treat our erring friends as erring friends until after they choose to take farewell of us and go away, and then, gentlemen, they will be where men who have deserted us for the last twelve years have put themselves, out of the power, out of the control of the affairs, and proved false and recreant to their own selves. [Applause.]

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

Senator Morton was then introduced and spoke while sitting, being unable to stand on account of his health:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW YORK: I am here to-night by invitation of the Committee, for the purpose of addressing you upon the subject of the next Presidency, and condition of the Republican party at this time in the United States. I am not invited by the committee of office-holders. I am advised that the gentlemen who got up this meeting are neither office-holders nor office-seekers, and that very few of them are in a condition to take office or could afford to take one. You have heard very much lately in regard to the evil influence of office-holders,—that they are governing the country; that they are generally dishonest and demagogical, but the most of the complaints that I have heard upon the subject came from a man who has been in office twenty years, and is now fearful that he will not die in the harness. The Convention to be held at Philadelphia has been described as an office-holders' Convention, but I venture the assertion that there will be more office-seekers in the Convention in Cincinnati than office-holders in convention at Philadelphia. There are some men going to Cincinnati who are good men, and I part with them with reluctance, and would have been glad if it had been in my power to reconcile them to the party and to the Administration … but take that Convention all in all … more curious collection … "What is … and will include … a convention as a … It?" It will … men … will compose that conspiracy … will be a unit only in … principle involved. It proposes no new policy, financial, commercial, or otherwise. It is entirely personal in its character, and is not founded upon any pretence that the Administration had come short in any material thing. Now, if what the country wants is good government, a good and faithful Administration, the country has it. [Applause.] It is an old saying, "Let well enough alone," and to "praise a bridge that carries you safely over," and I undertake to say here to-night, in the face of the intelligence of this assembly, and this whole country, that this Administration in all its parts there has not been a better one in fifty years [applause] in all material respects. I do not say it is free from criticism. I do not say that General Grant and his Secretaries have not made some errors. To err is the lot of all. We are all fallible. That man who claims that he is perfect will, by common consent, be set down as a fool; but I do mean to say, that in the great material respects of the government of this country it is as well administered as it has been in a century, or, perhaps, as it ever was. What is your condition now, mechanics, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, business men of New York? This is the great commercial centre where the money-power controls, and the pulsation that takes place here is felt to the extremities of the nation. I call you to-night as witnesses, without regard to your past affiliations, to stand up and bear testimony that this Government is as well administered, that your condition financially was never better, that business never stood on a better foundation than it does to-day in the City of New York; that there was never a time when there was so much general confidence prevailing in regard to the future, financially and commercially, as there is to-day. The apprehensions of panic and convulsions that prevailed in times past, when men predicted a financial convulsion every ten or fifteen years, have passed away. We have now a better financial system than ever before, and you never saw a time when you felt so much confidence in the currency as you feel now. There never was a time when men could calculate with as much certainty as you can now, a year, two years, or five years in advance, so that you might place your commercial adventures or enterprises upon that calculation; and when this is the case, and you all know it is, and every honest Democrat here to-night would be bound to admit, on his oath, if he were sworn, I ask why do you want a change? You cannot expect to improve upon it. You might get a worse administration. Therefore, I repeat the old aphorism, and I might, in doing it, appeal simply to your self-interest, your selfishness alone, leaving all patriotism out of view,—"Let well enough alone," and continue that Administration that has accomplished such great things for the nation. [Applause.] What has been accomplished under this Administration? Taxes have been reduced nearly $97,000,000, and we have passed a bill through the Senate reducing them $55,000,000. The bill has failed in the House, but we shall hardly adjourn without repealing at least $50,000,000 of taxes now existing, and yet, during this Administration, $317,000,000 of the public debt has been paid, and the interest account, which, on the 4th of March, 1869, was $140,000,000, is now less than $120,000,000, a reduction of $20,000,000 in three years, and that is a solid result worth at least from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 of democratic speeches and resolutions. (Applause.) And there are other results. You have been referred to the success of the Indian policy, peculiarly that of the President of the United States. He simply adopted peace, good will, kindness and integrity in dealing with the Indians. He has taken William Penn for his example, and now this country is more nearly at peace with the Indian tribes than at any other period since the formation of the government in 1789, and this policy will be persevered in as long as he shall continue in office, and I have faith yet in the redemption of a portion of the aboriginal race of our country. I have great faith in the power of peace and kindness, in the power of Christianity. I believe that greater results may be accomplished by the religious agents that have been sent out by General Grant, representing the different religious denominations, going with open hands and honest hearts, in the way of pacification than has been accomplished by all the armies that have ever been sent against them.

And there is our foreign policy. You have heard of the Treaty of Washington, that great triumph of American diplomacy, which was alike honorable to both nations, which settled the difficulty which threatened the peace of this country, and restored amicable relations between two great nations bound together by so many ties of blood, language, literature and tradition. It is generally believed that it will be carried out by the English Government in good faith, and I have no doubt that our Government will stand by that treaty, come what may.

We are at peace with all the world. An attempt has been made to embroil our Government with that of Germany, and to disturb the amicable relations existing between these two great nations. We know how intimately they are attached by blood and sympathy, and friendly feelings in the past. We know Germany sympathized with us during our great struggle with the Rebellion; how she purchased our bonds and extended to us her confidence and material aid, and how grateful we were to her for it, and we know, too, how during the late struggle between her and France the Republican party involuntarily and for a reason that we can all understand sympathized with Germany. [Applause]. The attempt to embroil us has failed. There was no foundation, no single circumstance, that can be adduced as an excuse for what is called the French arms scandal. That scandal has been reported upon by a committee, and our Government exonerated from all blame, intentional or accidental, and the relations between Germany and the United States were never more cordial than they are to-day. [Applause.] And it is not in the power of busy-bodies to disturb these relations for the purpose of making political capital. The French-arms scandal may, therefore, be buried among nameless graves of shameless and forgotten calumnies.

Senator Morton said the charge was made that the President was guilty of personal corruption in connection with the New York Custom House. That charge was thoroughly investigated, and the President and his whole household were found guiltless. Mr. Morton claimed to be a reformer, but he belonged to a party not continually making professions in that direction. It had inaugurated Civil Service Reform, and the President was the only man who had given practical shape to it. The Cincinnati Convention could only help the Democrats into power, and, once in power, they will insist upon the payment of the Southern debt, and dissipate all the advantages gained to the country by the Republican party.

Mr. Morton concluded as follows: "I am for the nomination of General Grant. I believe he is entitled to it. [Applause.] I believe the great majority of this nation are for him. [Applause.] Until he is nominated, it is a fair and open question for discussion, and any Republican has a right to bring forward the name of another candidate and press him for the nomination, but after the nomination is made, it will be no longer an open question for any good Republican. The man who loves his principles will stand by the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever he may be. Great interests are at stake. I expect you to stand fast by your principles, by your country, by your constituencies, and to do that the best way to do it, and the only way to do it that I know of, is to stand

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

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STRAYED. Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a red and white cow, of small size, in good condition; horns turned upward and the ends a little forward; age, 4 or 5 years. Any information that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded. J. F. TEMPLE. April 18, 1872. 322 Michigan-av.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS. DAILY, at 9 a.m., for Racine, Milwaukee, Pt. Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers. DAILY, at 7 p.m., for Grand Haven and Muskegon. For ST. JOSEPH, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 p.m. Passage and Freight to all points much less than by other routes. Office and Docks, foot of Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Will, Gudergahn & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Henry Will, who will settle all matters pertaining to the firm of Will, Gudergahn & Co. HENRY WILL, F. W. GUDERGAHN, WILLIAM LANGE.

MEETINGS.

Masonic. Regular Convocation of Union Park Chapter R. A. M., Thursday, April 18, at No. 311 West Lake-st. Opened at 8 o'clock p.m. Companions take notice. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHARLES PERKINS, Secretary.

Masonic. Regular Communication of … Lodge No. …, A. F. and A. M., Thursday evening, April 18. Business of importance. All members summoned. By order of W. M. C. G. HOWELL, Sec'y.

BOOKSELLERS, etc.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Booksellers and Stationers, 469 Wabash-av. JUST RECEIVED, FOR THE Spring Trade, 2,000,000 ENVELOPES, OF All Sizes and Colors. 12,000 REAMS OF DIAMOND MILLS LINEN Writing Papers, In Note, Letter, and Cap Sizes. 60,000 QUIRES OF BLANK BOOKS, Cap, Demy, and Medium Sizes, in all styles of binding. For sale at lowest jobbing prices. Cobb, Andrews & Co., 469 Wabash-av.

CROCKERY.

IMPORTANT! CROCKERY CROCKERY CROCKERY CROCKERY CHEAP CROCKERY CROCKERY CROCKERY CROCKERY CROCKERY! ORIGINAL CRATES, Repacked and Opened Stock. Also, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, &C. LOMER, HEINEMANN & WEHLE, 721 State-street, Bet. Fourteenth & Fifteenth-sts.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS! We will sell, at Retail, China, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, &c., For the next thirty days at jobbing prices. Call and examine for yourselves. KETCHUM & MARTIN Importers and Jobbers, 201 E. Madison-st.

IRON AND STEEL.

ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st., AGENTS FOR THE UNION IRON COMP'Y Buffalo, N. Y., (Formerly Wadsworth Iron Works), MANUFACTURERS OF Wrought Iron Beams and Girders, Channel, Tee and Angle Iron. Also, Union Pig Iron.

BUSINESS CARDS.

REMOVAL. We have removed our office to our yard, No. 1 North Market-st. We are in receipt of all kinds of Coal direct from the mines. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT.

SURVEYORS.

PHILLIPS & M'NALTY, 95 WEST MADISON-ST.

KITCHEN OUTFITS.

GO TO CHURCH'S FOR YOUR KITCHEN OUTFITS. BUY Barstow's New Stove, "SAMPLE COOK," the best stove in the market. MERWIN CHURCH 349 State-st., near Harrison.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 & 285 WABASH-AV., CORNER VAN BUREN-ST., WHOLESALE BOOTS & SHOES. ALL OMNIBUSES TO AND FROM THE WEST SIDE PASS OUR DOOR.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. Soda and Mineral Water Apparatus of every description manufactured and repaired … FORD MANUF'G CO., 10 West Washington-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Bill Discussed in the House.

Provisions of the House Bill for the Reorganization of the Revenue Service.

Defence Set up by the South Improvement Company.

Order Issued for the Release of the Mormon Criminals.

Testimony Taken Before the Navy Department Investigating Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BUELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The Secretary of War, in his reply to the call of the House for the records of the Buell Court of Inquiry, to-day sent the following statement to the House:

A careful search among all records and files in this Department fails to discover what disposition was made of the proceedings of the Commission, and papers annexed thereto, and that no record indicative of the nature of the report of the Board, or the conclusion reached by it, can be found, other than are contained in the accompanying papers. The papers accompanying, however, contain the finding of the Board and indorsement of General Halleck. The remaining papers are communications from General Buell, in the nature of a defence.

Military members of the House express great surprise that so important and voluminous a record should have so completely disappeared from the files of the War Department, which is proverbially careful of its papers.

WESTERN LANDS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Mr. Nye has introduced a bill in the Senate of a somewhat extraordinary character. The bill provides for the incorporation of the Western Lands Improvement Company, and names as incorporators, Robert T. Lincoln, Samuel S. Smoot, James Archer, William Blackmore, Cyrus M. Fisher, John Horatio Lloyd, George Denison, and Georgie W. Hoyt. The capital stock of said company shall be $5,000,000. The general objects of this corporation are to improve, settle, and colonize lands in the Territories of the United States, and especially to open up and develop the resources thereof by the construction of rail, wagon, and other roads, and telegraph lines in connection therewith; to purchase, sell, and mortgage any lands in said Territories. The company to have the right of way through public lands of the United States, for the purpose of carrying on improvements, two hundred feet on each side of the roads projected to be granted for such purpose. The Company is further empowered to make and dispose of bonds on its own terms, for the purpose of borrowing money to carry on improvements, and may secure the same by mortgage upon its property.

THE UTAH CRIMINALS.

United States District Attorney Bates to-day directed his Deputy, James L. Hugh, to apply to Justice Hawley, forthwith, for an order for the discharge of all defendants [illegible] found States Marshal [illegible] Grand Jury. The Supreme Court having decided that the Grand Jury was illegally drawn, by an officer having no legal authority, all their arrests have been illegal, and they are now held in violation of law, and their further detention would subject the Marshal to the charge of trespass.

THE SOUTH IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

P. H. Watson, President of the late South Improvement Company, whose affairs are undergoing investigation before the House Commerce Committee, appeared this morning, and produced the original contracts between that Company and the railroads leading out of the oil regions. He stated that said contracts had been annulled by the South Improvement Company March 28, but not having official documentary proof of that fact on hand, his further examination was postponed until Friday, when he is expected to produce the evidence of cancellation. This cancellation was subsequent to the service of subpoenas to produce the contracts on his own behalf. Watson states that he desires the utmost publicity to this investigation, and predicts that when the real facts come to light they will do much toward dispelling many popular delusions with relation to the South Improvement Company. He says the Company was first organized with the view to keep the refining business in this country, which was gradually drifting over to Europe by reason of the high rates of American labor, and that it contemplated nothing but the steadying of the oil market, and proposed that the profits should be divided on equitable principles between the producers, refiners, and transportation companies.

The bill for the reorganization and reduction of the internal revenue service, introduced to-day by Mr. Dawes, comes from the Treasury Department, and with the approval of Secretary Boutwell. It provides that on the 1st day of next January the offices of Collector, Deputy Collector, Assessor, and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue shall cease, and in their stead not more than fifty Supervisors shall be appointed, each to have charge of a specified district, and to perform all the duties and exercise all the authority, and who shall have entire charge of the assessment and collection of the revenue. The Supervisors will receive a salary of $5,000 annually, exclusive of travelling expenses, and their deputies, who must be selected from among the residents of their district, $3,000. They will also be allowed the necessary clerks, at not over $2,000 annual salary each. The bill provides that after the first of next January all inspectors, gaugers, and subordinate officers of the Revenue shall receive a *per diem* instead of an annual salary, and that all fees shall be paid into the Treasury, the withholding of any portion being made embezzlement and punishable accordingly.

[To the Associated Press.]

SENATE ARMS-SALE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate Arms Committee examined Secretary Belknap this morning. He said he did not discuss the letter from himself to the Secretary of State with Chambrun, and gave other evidence contradicting Chambrun's former testimony. [During the examination Chambrun interrupted, saying three months had elapsed, and the more the matter was discussed the more likely it was to be confused.] Various persons called on witness for an introduction to General Dyer, and Colonel Benét. As they called in a gentlemanly way he introduced them to these officers, and informed them he wanted no favors shown those who called seeking to purchase arms, and he was especially careful to tell the ordnance officers not to show any favors to those with whom he had served in the army, or who were his intimate acquaintances, but to treat all exactly alike.

The examination of the Secretary was concluded, and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW POST OFFICE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The House Committee on Public Buildings has agreed to report a bill appropriating $1,500,000 for Post Office and Court buildings in Philadelphia.

METHODIST CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Members of the Annual Conference of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session here, called in a body at the White House and paid their respects to the President. Bishop Johnson addressed the President briefly, stating the devotion of the Methodist Church of the country to his Administration, referring at some length to his services in saving the country, and securing to the colored race the right of peaceful thought and action all over the South. The President said he was more pleased than any one, except, perhaps, themselves, to know that four millions of people, heretofore held as slaves and chattels, were now free to think, to act, and to worship in the same manner as the most favored citizens. He knew they had not yet attained all the civil rights which they might be expected to receive, and that what further civil equalities were due them might be the work of some time. Yet he trusted that ere long they would be placed on a complete footing of equality with any other citizens of our country. He ardently hoped for their welfare and happiness, as he accorded God-speed in their efforts to build for themselves a church and position of which they might honestly be proud.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—INVESTIGATION.

The Naval Investigating Committee met to-night, George H. Corliss sworn, and examined by Secretary Robeson, testified: Had the claim against the Government for the price of certain engines; was presented when Borie was Secretary, and a settlement was agreed upon. None of the money, however, had been paid him. He never paid nor promised any money, or suggested payment of money or other valuable thing to the Secretary, any employe of the Navy Department, naval officer, or anybody connected with the Government; nor did he ever employ any middle-man or counsel in his case. The statement in the New York *Sun* was a lie, made of whole cloth. Witness then made a statement relative to furnishing machinery for the steamer Ida, and refuted the charge against him in the letter to the New York *Sun*, signed "Sappho." The Corliss Steam Engine Company never asked Robeson's assistance in getting an appropriation. Witness never mentioned the subject to Robeson. They had repeatedly been asked to join other contractors to obtain extra compensation on contracts, but always refused. The claim against the Government is $267,685. They lost $40,000 by that enterprise. The company received from Mr. King, [illegible] of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, a certificate for that amount. The Company, in consideration [illegible] it, having relinquished their contracts. Witness expected to wait till the Bureau of Steam Engineering has money to pay for the work.

[illegible] F. Brown, sworn and examined by the Chairman as to the allowance of the claim for the loss [illegible] the steamer Governor. He related the circumstances under which he became connected with the claim. His evidence was corroborative of the testimony given a few days since in regard to this steamer.

The Chairman said he desired to ask several other witnesses something about the Governor claim. He wanted to know where all the money went.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL.

ASTRONOMICAL.

The bill passed appropriating $50,000 for the observation of the transit of Venus in 1874.

STEAMSHIP BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the unfinished business, the Australian Steamship bill was laid on the table.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. AMES presented a memorial from the Republican members of the Legislature of Mississippi in favor of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. SCOTT—Granting the right of way through public lands to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

By Mr. HARLAN—To settle land titles in Iowa.

By Mr. FERRY (Mich.)—Authorizing the sale of Middle Island in Saginaw River, Michigan.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate proceeded to consider bills reported by Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee. The following bills passed: To perpetuate testimony in the Courts of the United States; to further the administration of justice, supplementary to the act amending the Enforcement act. It provides that, if by existing laws, any State election commencing on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1872, for the purpose of choosing Presidential Electors, be required to be continued for more than one day, then said election shall be continued the number of days required by the laws of such States.

The bill to authorize the President to accept the resignation of Judges of any Court of the United States, was amended so as to confine its operation to Judges who shall have been ten years in office, and it was rejected,—yeas, 11; nays, 28.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REVENUE SERVICE.

The bill to regulate the seizure and examination of books and invoices in custom revenue cases, was taken up, amended and passed.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

The bill to encourage the planting and preservation of woods on the public domain was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over till to-morrow.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The bill to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington came up, as the special order, and was, on motion of Mr. Banks, and against the objections of Cox, postponed four weeks.

WEST POINT APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill appropriating $325,292 for the Military Academy at West Point, was passed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Civil Service Reform bill was taken up, Mr Willard spoke in favor of it.

We are all, he said, reformers—professedly, at least. We are all in favor of Civil Service reform, all shades of Republicans and Democrats are opposed to corruption—in the abstract. Messages of Presidents and reports from heads of Departments press the subject upon our attention. He regretted, however, that there was so little unanimity among legislators and public officers in favor of any practical and specific plan of reform. The objections to his Civil Service bill, he said, sprang mainly from hostility to any change in the present vicious practice of allowing partisan considerations, favoritism, and political influence to control government appointments. The opposition which is now waged in Congress by the professed friends of the President to the plan to which he stands nominally committed, means that the Republican party is kept together by the cohesive principle of public plunder. Abraham Lincoln had placed on record his conviction that if ever this Government should become utterly demoralized, it would be through "this wriggle and struggle for office,—that is, a way to live without work." The question now is, has the Republican party, or have the people, still virtue and the Government patriotism enough to prevent it, to be succeeded [illegible] from similar debauchery? Or is the Nation still doomed by similar disasters, and rent and agitated by political campaigns, and to be alternately plundered and wasted by whichever party comes into power, until the people sink into sordid indifference, caring nothing for our grand inheritance of freedom, caring nothing for national honor, and purchasing with bribes the safety and immunity which can no longer be secured through the ballot-box and the forms of Government?

Mr Willard then went on to depict the dangers attending the [illegible] to answer in detail the [illegible] charges against reform.

Mr. PERRY (Ohio) addressed the House in favor of Civil Service reform, and intimated that he would offer a substitute for Mr. Willard's bill. He declared that the people were robbed by this gigantic abuse, robbed of everything in the way of responsibility of any one for appointments to office. If they sought it in members of Congress, it was not there, for the Constitution did not give it to them. If they sought it in the executive it was not there, for it had been wrenched away. The result was that, however great the abuse might be, the people had nobody whom they could hold responsible for it. The utmost that Congress could do in the way of reform was to mind its own business, and to allow the Executive officers to exercise the power of appointment which the Constitution gave. He had nothing to do with the action of the Commissioners appointed by the President. That was simply a matter for Executive convenience and discretion. The bill before the House proposed to prohibit members of Congress from recommending or soliciting appointments to office. The bill which he would offer as a substitute would extend that prohibition to all Federal officers, to the Judiciary as well as to Congress. Members of Congress, he admitted, were fitted to make recommendations in their districts, if they could disburden themselves of selfish and party considerations which governed them.

After further discussion, participated in by Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), and Mr. SHANKS, the bill went over till to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 17.

RAILWAY AND MISCELLANEOUS SPECULATION

was firmer to-day, with a sharp advance in prices when the Government bought $2,000,000 in bonds, and the report came from Washington that the Administration had backed down from consequential damages in the Alabama question. Pacific Mail led the upward movement, advancing from 65½ to 67; Northwestern common was also a prominent feature, and advanced from 81½ to 83½; New York Central rose from 98½ to 99½; Lake Shore from 96⅞ to 97⅜; Rock Island from 112⅞ to 113½; Wabash from 79½ to 79⅞, and Hannibal & St. Joseph from 45 to 45½. At the close the market was heavy and declined ½ to 1½ per cent from the highest point.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy throughout the day at 7 gold.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull at 109 to 109½ for good to prime bankers' sixty days' sterling bills.

THE GOLD MARKET

was quiet and steady at the close, at 110⅞@111.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong. The purchase of $2,000,000 of bonds by the Secretary to-day was a surprise to the street, and placed some parties short of May and November bonds, and new 1865 bonds advanced this afternoon, and the balance of the list was very firm.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 101⅞@101⅛; Union Pacific firsts, 91⅞@91⅛; land grants, 81½@[illegible]; incomes, 86½@87.

[To the Associated Press.]

DECISION OF A LIBEL SUIT.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Judge Brady rendered a decision in the libel suit of Samuel Samuels against the *Evening Post* to-day, granting motion of defendant that another panel of the Sheriff's jury than that which awarded damages make the assessment, but a postponement of the assessment until Bryant's return was denied.

RETRENCHMENT.

Comptroller Green has issued a circular to the heads of the various City Departments, asking for a revision of the estimates of the expenses of the Departments for the remainder of the year, with a view to their reduction.

A JUSTICE SENT TO JAIL.

Justice William Brown, of Morrisania, has been committed to jail for the appropriation of $900, paid to him in settlement of a suit in which he was counsel.

PAYING FOR A RUNAWAY PRISONER.

A verdict was rendered, yesterday against ex-Sheriff O'Brien for $[illegible] damages, for suffering the escape of a bankrupt debtor from the Ludlow Street Jail, in 1867.

A WAGER.

The *Sun* says that James Gordon Bennett, Jr., has bet with Mr. Belmont $[illegible] against $4,000 that General Grant will be the next President.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' MEETING.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters held its sixth annual meeting to-day. President Oakley stated that the grand total in premiums for 1871 was $39,902,720, and the losses $33,411,669. The actual loss by the Chicago disaster is set at $118,000,000. The President advocated the revival of the Board by throwing the responsibility of rates upon local Boards; the reorganization of Executive Committee, &c., its reduction from fifty to seventy, placing at its head a capable, faithful, and honest officer, who shall be remunerated for his services with power to call to his aid energetic and faithful men. Then let the companies pledge themselves that their agents be members of local Boards, and give power to the Executive Committee to enforce this pledge.

WISCONSIN.

Report of the Chairman of the Fire Sufferers' Relief Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 17.—A report by Captain A. J. Langworthy, Chairman of the Fire Sufferers' Relief Committee, to Governor Washburn, represents that the people in the burnt districts are generally in a pretty comfortable condition, and are preparing for the summer's work on their old homes. The greatest difficulty during the spring months is in furnishing food for cattle. Notice has been given that relief will be suspended after June 1, as the funds are inadequate to continue it longer. Potatoes and seeds are needed in quantities greater than can be provided from the Relief Fund, and such contributions sent to Captain Langworthy, at Green Bay, would be welcome.

THE VIRGINIA BORGIA.

Indictment of Mrs. Lloyd for Poisoning Her Husband, Four Children and an Aunt.

LEESBURG, Va., April 17.—On the verdict of the Coroner's jury, Mrs. Emily Lloyd has been lodged in jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury, charged with poisoning her husband, aunt, and four children. The verdict of the jury was based on the facts of the sudden manner of the deaths of the alleged victims, that a druggist sold Mrs. Lloyd arsenic previous to the death of several, and that Professor Toury, of Baltimore, found arsenic in the stomach of the last deceased daughter.

Test Suit Under the Internal Revenue Law.

BOSTON, April 17.—The special revenue officers have seized a stock of liquors from the store of George W. Torrey & Co., valued at $20,000. The cause of the seizure is a refusal to produce the books of the firm on a summons of the Revenue Supervisor. The firms concerned desire to test the constitutionality of that portion of the Revenue act requiring the production of the business books of the firm.

FOREIGN.

Arbitration of the Alabama Claims Brought to a Stand-Still.

The Reply to the Last English Note Anxiously Awaited.

Statistics of Last Year's Canadian Trade and Commerce.

Spanish Marauders Arrested on the French Border.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 17.—Last night the public accounts for the last financial year, trade and navigation returns, and internal revenue returns, were laid before the House. All show evidence of a highly prosperous condition of the trade of the Dominion. The total receipts from all sources were $19,335,560. Expenditures, $15,623,081. Trade and navigation returns show an increase of value of goods imported for consumption about $16,000,000, and in duties on imports over $2,000,000, and on exports over $600,000. Importations from the United States were $29,000,000, an increase of over $4,000,000. Exports both to Great Britain and the United States have decreased. The exports to the United States over imports are still nearly $2,000,000. The increase in the tonnage of Canadian and British vessels inward bound was about 500,000 tons, and outward bound, 500,000 tons.

In the House last night Mackenzie asked the Government when the House might expect the papers relating to the Washington Treaty. McDonald said he might expect them to-morrow.

Mackenzie moved for an address praying for copies of the report of the engineers, or others appointed to investigate the location of the canal across the St. Clair Flats, on the Canadian side of the channel, by the Government of the United States, with copies of all orders in council, and correspondence with the Imperial Government or others on the subject. He said the subject had been brought under the attention of the House last year. Since then the canal had been entirely completed, and events had occurred which showed that the Government had given their tacit consent to the claim of the United States, that they possessed the dominion over this part of the river St. Clair. Now, it was a notorious fact, and every ship-owner and mariner on the lakes knows it, that this canal was built on Canadian territory, and for this reason he desired to obtain the information upon which the Government had acted in such an extraordinary manner. If the canal was recognized as being within the United States territory, the result would be that there would be no channel through which Canadian vessels could find their way from Lake Erie to Lake Huron, if the Americans choose to deny them passage through the canal. He contended that the canal was within Canadian jurisdiction.

The motion was carried without discussion.

The following notices of motions were given:

By Mr. Gray, on Tuesday next, inquiring of the Ministry whether any estimates, detailed or aggregate, have been made and submitted by the Dominion Government to the British Government of expenses and damages sustained by Canadians by the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870, and whether, in the estimates of the year 1866, if made, are included the expenses borne by New Brunswick on that occasion.

Also, by Mr. Gray, for Tuesday, an inquiry of the Ministry whether any steps have been taken by the Government, through the British Government, through the [illegible] Government the [illegible] of illegal [illegible] or otherwise, to bring [illegible] citizens from Port [illegible] American Scotia, of the American fishing schooner [illegible] Nova seized for violation of the Canadian fishery laws, and at the time within the custody of the [illegible] ing the action of the Court of Admiralty [illegible] Canada.

[illegible], on Thursday next, an address [illegible] Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all despatches and correspondence between the Dominion Government and Imperial Government relative to claims arising from the Fenian invasion of Canada, and also for copies of all orders in council or other documents relating to such claims, and an account of the Fenian Brotherhood drawn up by Lord Tenterden.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 17.—The vote in the House of Commons, yesterday, relative to local taxation, resulted in the defeat of the Government by 100 majority.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at Liverpool on the subject of religious education, contended that the sectarian principle was impracticable. He admitted that the Government had done their best in the way of giving justice to all parties, but expressed doubt as to whether the Education act would be maintained, and he complained that the School Boards had not worked as well as might have been expected.

LONDON, April 17.—Charles Reade, the well-known author and dramatist, has announced his intention to prosecute five journals for libel, which he alleges was embodied in several unfavorable criticisms upon his play entitled "Shilly Shally."

There is little doubt that the announcement by the London *Telegraph*, both in its continental correspondence and editorially, that the relations between France and Germany were in a critical condition, is a pure invention. The *Standard's* special despatch from Paris, alluding to the *Telegraph's* story, says: "The sensational statements appearing in the organ of Bismarck in London are grotesque exaggerations."

The ship Derry Castle was burned at sea and two of the crew perished.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 17.—The steamships Deutschland, from New York, and Frankfort, from Baltimore, have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—The steamship Hibernian, from Portland, has arrived.

MOVILLE, April 17.—The steamship St. Andrew, from Portland, has arrived.

LONDON, April 17.—The Court of Queen's Bench to-day granted, upon motion of Sergeant Ballantine, a rule requiring Attorney General Sir John Duke Coleridge, to show why the claimant of the Tichborne estates had not been admitted to bail.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 17.—The authorities of the city of Bayonne, the capital of the Department of Basses-Pyrenees, which adjoins the Spanish border, have seized a quantity of munitions of war, which were destined for use by the Carlists in Spain. The Government at Versailles has issued orders to the commanders of the troops on the frontier to exercise extraordinary vigilance to prevent any movement which may be made on French territory, in sympathy with the Carlists.

PARIS, April 17.—Two more Communists were sentenced to death yesterday, and one to imprisonment for life.

Files of London papers at hand have the following: Thiers, in the course of a conversation with a leading commercial man, stated that he would still, when the Assembly met, insist upon the duty on raw material, and oppose obligatory service in the army. This policy will place him in direct opposition to the Committees on the Budget and on Army Organization.

PARIS, April 17.—The Committee which was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the capitulation of French places and fortifications, during the late war, have finished their investigation of the surrender of Metz, and submitted their report. The conclusions have not been made public, and it is stated that they will be kept secret for some time. The Committee have got to examine into the facts connected with nine capitulations, including that of the City of Paris.

Papincourt Barracks, in the Eleventh Arrondissement of Paris, were entirely destroyed by fire last night. Fifty horses were burned to death.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A special from London, dated the 16th, says: "The arbitration is at a complete standstill until the reply is received from Washington to the English protest. The nature of the protest inspires little hope of the success of future negotiations."

The New York *Tribune* says: "The reply of our Government to Earl Granville's note will go out by to-day's steamer. The American replication to the British case was received by the State Department and laid before the Cabinet yesterday, but not read or discussed."

WASHINGTON, April 17.—It is probable that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will to-morrow consider Judge Peters' resolution against the presentation of indirect damages in the Alabama case. There are other members of Congress who have privately expressed similar views. The Administration, however, will adhere to its position in the cases under the present circumstances.

LONDON, April 17.—The counter case presented at Geneva, on behalf of the British Government, and which was laid before the House of Lords last night, is printed this evening. It concludes with a description of the position of neutrals under the views presented in the case of the American Government, which, it says, would render their situation one of perpetual and unremitting anxiety, surrounded by dangers and harassed by a crowd of new allegations, which nothing but sleepless vigilance could satisfy, while the lapse of even a subordinate officer would be visited with heavy national penalties. Private commerce would be subjected to minute inquisition and incessant supervision; individuals would be tracked by spies and informers; the trade of belligerents would be fettered, and the hospitalities of the country guarded with impossible precaution.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, April 16.—A courier reached here to-day with despatches to General Palacios, with Vera Cruz dates to the 12th inst., by telegraph to Tampico, which place he left on the 13th. General Ceralles sailed from Vera Cruz on the 12th, with reinforcements for Matamoras, and is expected off the mouth of the Rio Grande to-night. The news from the interior is favorable to the Government, as the revolutionists are not reported in any large bodies throughout the country, having divided into small parties under their representative chiefs to depredate on the villagers. Quiroga and Trevinos, revolutionists, are still near Reynosa, and inactive on account of the want of funds, the troops refusing to move on Matamoras without provisions and pay. Troops are being sent from Fort Brown, Texas, up the Rio Grande, to prevent cattle-stealing, by occupying the principal crossings. Several companies are *en route* from San Antonio, Texas, for the same purpose.

MATAMORAS, April 17.—A rumor prevails that the revolutionists received a courier last night from Camargo confirming the report that Saltillo was occupied by the Government forces under General Zapala, Governor of the State of Chihuahua, on the 13th, and that he threatens Monterey.

The Revolutionists evacuated Nuevo Laredo on the 11th, and proceeded toward the interior, it is supposed to reinforce Monterey. This leaves the posts of Guerro and Nuevo Laredo, on the Rio Grande, in the possession of the Government.

An effort will be made by General Ayala to march out of the city with eight hundred National Guards, join General Cortinas' command, 600 strong, and give battle to Trevinos' and Guerreros' forces near Reynosa, occupy Carmago, and drive them back from the frontier, to deprive them of the means of obtaining supplies across the Rio Grande, which they now possess.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 17.—A band of marauders entered the village of Mancha, and seized 3,600 reals belonging to the municipal funds. The commander of the band gave the town authorities a receipt for the money, to which he signed his name as Provost General Commanding-in-Chief of the Federal Armies of Don Carlos.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, April 15, *via* HAVANA, April 17.—The steamer Edgar Stuart, with a cargo of war material, flying American colors, supposed to belong to the Cuban revolutionists, arrived here in distress to-day, and was seized by the Commodore commanding at this port as a legal prize, the steamer not being provided with clearance papers. The American Consul protests against the seizure, and forwards the documents in the case to Washington to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, April 17.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced to provide for the publication and distribution of the laws of the Fourteenth General Assembly.

Bills passed to-day in relation to an additional Penitentiary, and providing for the general support of the convicts therein; apportioning the State into Representative Districts and declaring the ratio of representation; providing for the payment of bonds passed under Chapter 53, Laws of the Fourteenth General Assembly; making appropriations for the payment of the salaries of the State and Judicial officers, interest on the State bonds, and for other State purposes therein named; to promote water-power improvements.

A concurrent resolution was adopted that the two houses meet in Joint Convention on the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing all the officers to be elected by the Fourteenth General Assembly.

The second Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the houses on the Railroad Tariff bill reported a substitute for the same, and recommended its passage. The substitute provides for the appointing of the Railroad Commissioners but restricts their powers to conform with the provisions of the original bill, and limits their pay to $1,200 each per month. The motion to agree to the report did not receive a constitutional majority,—25 to 25,—and a third Committee of Conference was appointed.

In the House, bills passed to-day in reference to the supervision of Soldiers' Orphans' Homes. The bill provides for four Trustees for all of the Homes, one of which should be from the county in which the Homes are situated, and a fourth from the State at large, to be chosen by the General Assembly. To quiet title to certain indemnity lands in Johnson County for a permanent location of the State Reform School, and providing for the admission of girls. This bill provides for an appropriation of $50,000, $5,000 of which shall be set apart for the care and maintenance of girls. Also, a bill appointing Senator Kephart, J. L. Gay, and S. H. Watson, Trustees of the Blind Asylum.

The bill fixing the compensation of future General Assemblies was amended and passed. It now provides for an allowance of $600 to each member for each regular session, and $5 per day for each extra session not to exceed thirty days in duration.

The bill passed providing that bodies of criminals and persons upon whom inquests have been held shall be turned over by the Warden of the Penitentiary, Coroner, or undertaker, to the faculty of any medical school within the State, if applied for; provided that the person shall have had a residence of six months in the county where death took place, and shall have no known relatives or friends, and shall not, previous to death, have ordered such disposition not to be made of his or her body. The faculty or surgeon making the dissection shall, when done with the subject, cause the same to be decently interred in some public cemetery. The bill is evidently intended to decrease pauperism in Iowa.

The vote by which the measure known as the Pork Packers' bill was lost was reconsidered and referred.

The joint resolution from the House, ordering the moving and relaying the corner-stone of the new Capitol on the northeast corner, and have the word "Iowa" inscribed on it in as large letters as the stone will permit on the side facing the east, was laid upon the table.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., April 17.—In the Senate, this afternoon, the Committee on Temperance reported back Schiff's bill, which provides for the repeal of the Adair Liquor law, and McDowell's bill, which provides that notice shall be given before suit brought against the sellers of liquor for the person drinking the liquor. Amendments were offered and the first named [illegible] postponed. [illegible] to provide that city [illegible] clerks shall keep a record in which shall be recorded the names of persons who desire to register the names of persons they do not wish liquor sold to, and making it the duty of such clerks to notify liquor dealers; also, to provide that persons getting drunk, and doing any damage, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be confined in a workhouse not more than two years, nor less than six months. Further consideration of the bill was then postponed until next Wednesday.

In the House, the House bill to apportion the State into Congressional Districts was passed. By it the Democrats are allowed five districts, and the Republicans ten.

The House bill to compel railroad companies to comply with the laws now in force, prescribing rates for transportation of passengers and freight, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution to appoint five Commissioners to represent the State in the International Prison Congress at London, was adopted.

New York.

ALBANY, April 17.—The Conference Committee of the Senate and Assembly on the New York City Charter, have agreed to report the bill substantially as passed by the Assembly, throwing out Comptroller Green, Commissioner Van Nort, and the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and conferring the appointment of the police on Commissioners of Judges.

The Utah Admission Question.

SALT LAKE, April 17.—The Englebright decision is still the all-engrossing topic. The morning organs, especially the *Herald*, are unexpectedly temperate in their comments. A few red-hot Mormons claim the entire overthrow of all opposition to church rule, and declare for the banishment of leading Gentiles and apostates. The anti-Mormons, though much depressed, anticipate no trouble, but express the necessity of immediate Congressional action, to protect the mining and other business interests of the Territory.

The Contribution of the Vandois to the Chicago Sufferers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a recent letter to me from Mrs. Marsh the accomplished wife of our Minister to Italy, some facts are stated with respect to the contribution to the Chicago relief funds made by the Vaudois, which are of so much interest that I think our people would be glad to know them.

"The poor Vaudois (she writes)—and a poorer, more needy set of saints exists nowhere on earth,—have collected in their wretched valleys, about $250, which they have forwarded for the relief of the sufferers of the Chicago Fire. I confess that when I saw this money, I could hardly keep back my tears, remembering how the givers themselves were living. I hope you will see for yourself before you go back to America, but I can assure you that, if the inhabitants of Chicago could see these simple people depriving themselves of their weekly taste of meat in order to send their mite to those whom they have fancied worse off than themselves, I am sure the gift would be returned to them four-fold. I wish I had time to give you the details of the living and the habits of a Vaudois family; but I may safely say that the poorest family in Chicago, or any other American town, lives, as a general rule, far better than the average Vaudois. I have seen the father of a family put a tablespoonful of raw Indian meal into a cup of cold milk, stir it carefully, and drink it off for his breakfast, with an air of perfect content. You may say he might at least have cooked it. No; he was living so high up the mountain that every dry twig was precious.

"Of course I would not have their gifts declined; it would hurt them; but, if some of your men who are still wealthy would some day take it into their hearts to remember the Vaudois poor, I am sure it would bring a blessing."

I should be glad to be associated with any action which may be taken in Chicago to raise a fund to send to Mr. Marsh for the benefit of this poor and worthy people, who have, with such touching self-sacrifice, devoted their scanty means, of which they are themselves in such great need, to the relief of our Chicago sufferers. Truly yours,

E. C. LARNED.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Gold steady at 110⅞@111. Loans 5½ to flat for carrying; then 1-64 for use. Clearings, $61,000,000.

Governments firm, with an advance of ½ on 1862s, 1864s, and 1865s. The Treasury took $2,000,000 at 110 49-100 to 110 80-100.

Stocks opened firm and moderately active. Pacific Mail very strong, with heavy transactions; opening at 65½, advanced to 67, fell to 66, and closed firm at 67¼. The activity in this stock is based partly on the expected increase of subsidy, though the increased earnings of the road helped the advance. Northwestern common has been the prominent feature, selling up from 81½ to 83¼. Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central strong at 33¼. The market active.

Money easy from 7 to 7 in gold.

State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	115	Coupons, '67	113⅞
Coupons, '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	113⅜	U. S. 10-40s	109⅛
Coupons, '65	113⅞	New 5s	111
Coupons, new	114½	Currency 6s	115⅛

State bonds:

Missouris	95	Old Virginias	54
Old Tennessees	66	Old N. Carolinas	36
New Tennessees	67½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	54		

Stocks closed:

Canton	94	St. Paul	63⅜
W. U. Telegraph	74⅞	St. Paul preferred	79
Quicksilver	41	Wabash	73⅞
Adams Express	97	Wabash preferred	79
Wells & Fargo Ex.	73	Fort Wayne	94⅞
American Express	79	Terre Haute	[illegible]
United States Ex.	74	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	67	Chicago & Alton	115
New York Central	99⅜	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central scrip	95	Ohio & Mississippi	49⅜
Erie	[illegible]	C., C. & C.	90⅜
Erie preferred	[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	[illegible]	Lake Shore	97
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	33
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	140
Pittsburgh	93	Union Pacific	38
Northwestern	82	Cent. Pacific bonds	101
Northwestern pfd	92	Union Pacific bonds	91
Rock Island	113	D. L. & Western	109
New Jersey Central	110		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—5 p. m.—Flour, 26@27s. Wheat, white, 11s [illegible]; winter, 11s 7d@11s 9d. Corn, 28s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s@26s 6d; winter wheat, 11s 9d; spring, 10s 9d@11s; white, 11s 6d@11s 9d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—1:30 p. m.—Lard, 41s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, April 17—4:30 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92½; account, 92½; bonds '62, 90½; '65, 91½; '67, 92½; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—Bonds, '62, 96½.

PARIS, April 17.—Rentes, 56f 57c.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 11½d; Orleans, 11⅝d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000 bales. California wheat, 11s 7d@11s 8d; red winter, 11s 6d. Flour, 26s@27s. Corn, 27s 6d. Lard, 41s. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 28s 6d; short ribs, 31s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The dry goods market was steady and firm for all staple fabrics. Trade continues good among jobbers, but most of the commission houses are comparatively quiet, and on fancy lines of woolens, concessions could be obtained from ruling rates on goods that cannot be carried over to another season. All styles of fancy dress goods in request at 11½@13c for printed calicos, as to style and quality; 13@15c for domestic ginghams. Pacific Mills percales, 15c; Dolly Vardens, 27½c; Merrimac do, 17c; Sprague's, 10c; Manchester lawns, 14c; Pacific lawns, 16c; do Dolly Vardens, 18c; Slater & Sons' paper-cambric, 13½c; Lonsdale, 13½c; New York Mills muslin, 19½c; Wamsutta do, 18c; Clark's cambrics, 13½@13c; Hope, 15c, and Hill semper idem, 15c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 57, making the supply for the week thus far 3 184, or 365 cars, against 353 last week. Market quite active at Tuesday's prices. Sales of 674 Illinois steers, 1,017 to 1,468 lbs, at $5 50@7 12½; 114 Indiana steers, 1,290 to 1,338 lbs, $6.50; 80 Texas steers, 1,200 lbs, $6.95; 313 Missouri oxen, 1,686 lbs, $6.12½; 20 Michigan steers, 1,316 lbs, at $5.90; 16 Missouri steers, 1,360 lbs, $6 60.

Sheep—Receipts, 460, making supply thus far 4,000 against 8,238 last week. Nothing doing as yet, only two cars offering and no purchasers.

Hogs—Receipts, 300, making supply thus far 30,000 against 7,800 last week. Prices unchanged; scarcely anything offering; sales 10, av 207 lbs, at $4.75; 125, av 170 lbs, at $4.75.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.38½; No. 2, $1.35½. Oats firm; No. 2, 32½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 40½c. Rye in fair demand but lower; No. 1, 61c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal, at $12.00@12.50. Lard at 8½c. Bulk shoulders at 5½c. Short ribs at 6½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Market quiet and firm. Wheat—Sales 1,900 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.54@1.45; No. 1 do at $1.52; Duluth Spring at $1.55. Corn—Sales of 5 cars at 60c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 17.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unsettled; receipts, 9,000 brls; super Western and State, $6 25@6 75; common to good, $6 80@7.10; good to choice, $7.05@8 00; white wheat extra, $8 15@9.10; extra Ohio, $7.00@8 10; St. Louis, $7 60@10.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet; receipts, 35,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, del, $1.51@1.52; No. do del, $1.50; common winter red Western, $1.68; red State, $1.70; choice amber Western, $1.83; white Western, $1.92@1.93. Rye firmer: Western, 90c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; receipts, 72,000 bu; Western mixed, 70@71c; yellow, 71@72c; white, 73c. Oats heavy; receipts, 70,000 bu; Western, 50@51½c; Ohio, 53@[illegible].

EGGS—Quiet; Western, [illegible].

HOPS—Firm.

LEATHER—Steady.

WOOL—Quiet; fine domestic fleece, 65@75c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8⅞@9c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses firm; Rio, 57@60c; Cuba, 34@39c. Rice firm; 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 22c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 67@67½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $13.25; prime, 11 00@11.25; new prime mess, $12.50@12 75; mess for May, $13.37; June, $13.60. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 4⅞@5c; middles firmer; long clear, 7c; short rib, 7@7½c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½c; kettle, 9½@9⅝c.

BUTTER—Firm; new, 32@36c.

CHEESE—Dull; 13@15c.

WHISKEY—More active, at 88@88½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—TOBACCO—Unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet and firm; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active at $7.25. Grain quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork, $12.50@12.75; some holding at $13.00. Bacon—Fair inquiry at 5⅛c, 6½c, and 7c, round lots, packed. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½c; clear, 6@6½c, packed. Sugar-cured hams, 11c, in tierces. Lard quiet and steady at 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady at 84c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 48@49c.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 15@16c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 27@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; nothing done. Lard quiet; held firmly; steam, 8½c; kettle, 9c asked; 8⅞@8⅞c bid. Bulk meats dull and drooping; sales shoulders at 4½c for packed country cured. Bacon dull and [illegible].

WHISKEY—Steady at 84c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat [illegible]; No. 1, $1.50½. Oats in good demand at 39@39½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, wheat, corn, and oats dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12 50. Lard, 8c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red, $1.65; No. 2, $1.60. Corn steady at 55c. Oats steady at 43c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unsettled at 20@20½c for car lots; 21@22c for trade lots.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm for best brands; XX winter, $7.00@7.75; XXX, $8.00@8.75. Wheat opened firm; closed dull and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.36; medium fall, $1.95. Corn firm, but slow; No. 2, 41@42c. Oats, No. 2, 38c. Barley firm at 65@80c. Rye better; No. 2, 80@81c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $12.50, delivered. Dry salt meats nominally lower. Bacon steady at 5, 7, and 7½c. Lard quiet; country steam, 8½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3 80@4 60.

CATTLE—Better, at $[illegible], the latter for fancy.

WHISKEY—Easier at 83@[illegible].

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Good and choice in demand and scarce: low to good XXX, $8.00@10.00. Corn drooping; mixed, 60@67c; yellow and white, 68c. Oats dull and lower at 53c. Bran dull at $1.50.

HAY—Dull. Prime, $26 00@28.00; choice, $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; mess held at $13.87½. Bacon quiet; 5½@5½@7½@7⅞c. Hams, sugar cured, 11½c. Lard dull; tierces, 8½@9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar nominal; low common, 7c; fair to fully fair, 9@9½c. Molasses nominal; common fermenting, 35c; good common, 40c; prime city refinery rebolled, 55c. Coffee, 18½@20½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 21½; sight ½ premium. Gold, 111½.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 2,500 bales; good ordinary, 21½c; low middling, 22½c; middlings, 22½c. Receipts, 1,259 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 3,399; Hamburg, 1,126; stock, 117,848.

WHISKEY—90@94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active at $9 00@9.75. Wheat dull; State and Western red, $1,83@1.84. Rye scarce at 90c. Corn less active; yellow, 69c; mixed Western, 67@68c. Barley unchanged. Oats steady at 55@58c.

PROVISIONS—Small business; unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm; mixed Western, 64c. Oats firm; Western, 56@57c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $13.75. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard dull at 9c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 87½c.

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It is confidently expected that the Digest for each year can appear by the June of the year following.

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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BONN.

Gambetta in Defence of President Grant and the Traffic in American Arms.

Statistics Versus Know-Nothingism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BONN, Germany, March 19.

Gambetta, late flying Dictator of France, rushes to the defence of President Grant's Administration in truly gallant style. His political balloon excursions have evidently endowed him with a sagacity as regards our dangers and necessities, which, to ordinary mortals, who have had no opportunity to view the situation of nations from his sublime standpoint, will ever remain an unattainable elevation of political judgement. He enrolls himself with enthusiasm by the side of Senators Morton and Conkling, and furnishes Senator Nye with an argument which would have been of invaluable aid to that *far-seeing statesman* if it had only reached him in time to form part of the lame and impotent answer to Senator Schurz's speech on the Sumner resolution.

GAMBETTA ON THE GERMAN-AMERICANS.

In a late number of his paper, the *Republique Francaise*, Gambetta calls attention to the German influence in North America, and defines the passage of the Sumner resolution as a decided triumph of the German-American element. He regrets that a man of Sumner's talent should enter the service of "these naturalized Teutons," who, by the aid of their journals, had caused the whole agitation. "The American Republic," says Gambetta, "is in great danger to be led astray through the insane efforts of these well-disciplined pedants, who, on account of Germany's poverty, are sent forth in great masses to all parts of the world." He admits that the Germans are popular in the United States, but adds: "So much the worse; they were also popular in France, and we know to-day what our disinterested hospitality [*sic*] has cost us. We were far removed from any suspicion of their widespread espionage in times of peace. The Americans would do well to beware of the danger. The Germans certainly did good service for the North and the Free Republic during the war; but this is no reason to permit them to swamp the country. Thanks to the never-tiring tenacity which is their main characteristic, they may some day succeed in electing one of their countrymen President of the United States. Sooner or later, they will make the attempt. A defeat cannot discourage them, for they know but one principle in public and private life, and that is, to attain their aim; and they will certainly reach it if the Americans will let them alone. It is an indisputable fact," concludes the ex-Dictator, "that, were it not for the Germans, the intrigues to prevent the re-election of General Grant would not have the least show of success."

It is difficult to decide whether this article contains more of insult or of compliment to the German-Americans, though it is quite clear that it emanates from a low estimate of the political education of the native American, in so far that it undertakes to frighten the nation from its course of duty by a Frenchy description of German aggression, and by means of appeals to the prejudices of Know-Nothingism. As regards the charge that the German-born citizens of the United States are intriguing for the election of one of their countrymen to the Presidency, it is perfectly safe to affirm that they are quite willing to leave the chances for that post of honor and of toil to their "*American-born*" posterity. As to their alleged efforts, however, to enforce the one-term principle, they plead guilty without hesitation. What a pity that Gambetta, in view of the embarrassing humanity and liberal spirit of our institutions, could not consistently recommend the radical French remedy of expulsion from the soil of the Republic! How thoroughly the chances of President Grant's re-election would be improved if the brutal policy of Louis Napoleon could only be repeated in the United States! What a bright prospect for the future development of Republican ideas if the day should ever come when Gambetta, as President of the French Republic, will have an opportunity to give practical shape to his progressive theories! But has he said more than Senator Nye, or the Washington newspapers controlled and fed by the Administration? And is an eccentric Frenchman, well nigh crazed by defeat, to be criticised for such language, when an American who occupies, though he does not fill, the place of a statesman, believes he can answer a patriotic and incontrovertible argument with the senseless reproach that the speaker is not a native of the country; when the recognized organ of the Administration does not hesitate to affirm that Senator Schurz presented the spectacle "of a frowsy foreigner making an ass of himself" while he analyzed and exposed the fatal mistakes of the parties in power?

When we consider the astonishing similarity between the sentiments uttered upon the floor of Congress by Senator Nye, and the criticism of Gambetta on our present political situation, we cannot but incline to the suspicion that the ship-loads of arms and ammunition which form the subject of the Sumner resolution were not the only theme of discussion between the ex-Dictator and his American friends.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

That the language of Senator Nye and of the Administration papers is a bid for Know-Nothingism and a bait for its adherents, is quite beyond all question. Why should this defunct party not be revived? As a secret plank in the coming platform, it may catch a few gudgeons, and, the foreign vote being already lost beyond recovery, there is no risk to run. In connection with this question, which, in case of President Grant's renomination, will doubtless form a side issue in the impending campaign, a brief extract from the latest statistics may possibly interest your readers. The only difficulty in applying these statistical figures and conclusions to the Know-Nothing position of certain Senators and newspapers consists in our complete ignorance as to the meaning of the term "Americans" as used in the war-cry, "None but Americans shall rule America." Are these true and genuine Americans the descendants of the Pilgrims who first settled in New England; or the sons of the emigrants who came in a somewhat questionable shape to Southern colonies; or the issue of the Hollanders, Swedes, and Germans who called into life the Commonwealths of New York and Pennsylvania? But we can afford to make the opposition a present of several points in this discussion, and will assume, therefore, that the people residing in the United States at the time of the first census (in 1790) are to be considered the only genuine American stock. And, starting from this point, it is quite amusing to estimate what would have been the present status of our national development if, instead of the generous and liberal policy which is the broad and deep foundation of our national greatness, the narrow views lately displayed by an American Senator had been sanctioned in the Constitution, and European emigration turned back from our shores.

SOME STATISTICS.

The natural increase of the population of the United States is at the rate of 1 38-100 per cent per annum. In the year 1790, the total white population of the United States amounted to 3,231,930. If no immigration had taken place, and the population had only been increased by the surplus of births over deaths, the population would have been, in the year 1800, 3,706,674, whereas it amounted, in fact, exclusive of slaves, to 4,412,896; in 1810, 4,251,143, instead of 6,048,450; in 1820, 4,875,000, instead of 8,100,056; in 1830, 5,591,775, instead of 10,526,077; in 1840, 6,413,161, instead of 14,582,008; in 1850, 7,355,423, instead of 19,987,563; in 1860, 8,435,882, instead of 27,489,662; in 1870, 10,021,827, instead of 38,595,152.

We must, therefore, deduct the 10,021,827 souls from the 38,595,152 souls, in order to find in the remainder of 28,573,325 souls the increase of population caused by immigration alone; so that about three-fourths of the American people bear no relation whatever to the above-mentioned "genuine American stock," and, if Senator Nye's position is correct, an overwhelming majority of the nation has, strictly speaking, no business to meddle with public affairs. "If immigration had ceased in the year 1800," said the statistician, Mr. F. Kapp, in a lecture lately delivered at Berlin, "the United States would have had almost as many inhabitants in 1870 as they had in 1830, including immigration. In other words, immigration has accelerated the development of the Union by forty years."

One benefit, we might remark here, would have certainly resulted if immigration had ceased in 1800: The Chicago fire would not have taken place, simply because there would have been no Chicago. And not only the population, but also the wealth, of the Republic, is principally indebted to immigration for the unparalleled increase of its originally modest proportions. Mr. Kapp estimates that, during the last fifty years, Germany alone has contributed $500,000,000 in cash and $1,751,066,300 in labor-capital to the United States; and that, on an average,—including both cash and labor value,—Europe yields daily $1,000,000 to our Republic by sending to our shores "those frowsy foreigners."

Edward Young, Esq., Chief of the Statistical Bureau at Washington, furnishes a still more ponderous argument against the theories and follies of Know-Nothingism. He estimates the labor value of each immigrant at $800, and calculates that, during the year 1870, the foreigners landing on our shores increased the wealth of the nation by $285,000,000, and that, during the last fifty years, they contributed the enormous sum of $6,243,800,800 to the coffers of the nation in the shape of labor capital alone. "And what," asks Mr. Young, "was the value of the Swedish immigrant, Captain John Ericsson? What was he worth to the country on the 9th of March, 1862, when the Monitor attacked the Rebel steamer Merrimac in Hampton Roads? Did this value reach the sum of $800, or $800,000, or $8,000,000?"

What a mountain of argument by the side of the diminutive molehill of the objections urged by the friends and organs of the Administration against the rights and privileges of foreign-born citizens. How puerile must be the views of statesmanship, and especially of national economy, which these small politicians entertain,—how mean their regard for the intelligence of the people,—when they can hope to plead such a cause successfully! It seems but retributive justice that the attempt to shield a ring of greedy speculators and politicians from responsibility for that notorious traffic in arms should bring to light another rotten spot and evil purpose of the ruling faction.

Says a German poet,—"a frowsy foreigner:"

> That is the curse of evil deed,
> That naught but evil it can breed.

EDMUND JUSSEN.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Varieties of Oats—Farmers' Clubs, and What They May Accomplish—Gardening—How to Prepare the Soil—Onions—Melons—Early Corn.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 13.

SURPRISE AND EXCELSIOR OATS.

A farmer-boy of Iowa received a package of Excelsior oats from "The Farm and Garden," and he writes that he had shown the sample to several farmers, who, without any hesitation, pronounced them the "Surprise oat;" and he very naturally desires to know if such is the fact; if not, what is the difference, if any, between the two varieties.

Stephens, in his "Book of the Farm," says the natural classification of the oat by the grain consists only of two forms,—one, plump, short, and beardless, like the Potato oat; and, the other, long and slim, with a tendency to produce long awns, like the Tartarian. Mr. Lowson, of Scotland, describes 38 varieties of the oat; and the Highland Agricultural Society has 54 deposited in its museum.

The oats now known among us as the Surprise is the Potato oat of British husbandry, and the Ramsdell's Norway the Tartarian—the two new names being given for a very questionable purpose, to say the least. There is no doubt that the person selling them under these names, and representing them as new, thereby obtaining a large price, could be convicted under the statute in regard to obtaining money under false pretences. I have no doubt that the Excelsior is an old variety, under a new name, that may have been introduced to this country for the first time, and found to be well adapted to this climate, as it no doubt to-day, take it all in all, is one of the, if not the best variety grown. The grain is longer than the Potato oat, and has a long beard or awn. The Potato oat, *alias* Surprise oat, has a coarse straw, is late in the season, liable to lodge, and to loose its grain by shelling out in the wind; in short, must be cut when ripe. The Tartarian has also coarse straw, is late, but not liable to lodge, and does not shell in the wind, but is considered the worst oat to thresh with the flail. Stephens says: "The Tartarian oat is much cultivated in England, and not at all in Scotland. It is a coarse grain, more fit for horse-feed than to make into meal. The grain is dark-colored, awny; the straw coarse, harsh, and brittle."

All of the thick, heavy oats are vastly improved for feed by grinding. The Potato oat is the great favorite of all those northern counties where the oat is largely used for human food. In Scotland, they often weigh 48 pounds to the imperial bushel, which is about equal to 46 pounds of our measure. This oat is known as Barley oat, Potato oat, Irish oat, Swedish oat, Surprise oat, and large English. With us it has three faults: crinkling down at the period of ripening, shelling out, and maturing late, thereby subjecting them to the depredations of the chinch-bug. From these faults, the Excelsior is comparatively free. I have sent out a great many packages of four ounces to the boys, and the second year they will have seed enough to sow the whole crop. One man wishes to know if I grow oats largely to sell for seed. Not at all. I grow from twelve to fifteen acres annually, for the purpose of mixing with corn, to grind for my horses, cows, and pigs, and seldom sell any for any purpose. Then I need straw for bedding; so that a certain proportion of oats on a farm is rather a necessity.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

WAYNE, Ia., April 3.

MR. "RURAL"—SIR: In a late issue of THE TRIBUNE you spoke of the Farmers' Clubs as accomplishing a great deal of good. Will you please inform us what is their plan of operation; how the different societies unite their efforts, &c.? And is it the same as the Patrons of Husbandry? This Society is doing good in this State; but some object to it on account of its being a secret organization; and, if the same results can be obtained through an open Society, it would be preferred in this community. Will you notice the above in your next? S. S.

There are, doubtless, a great many extravagant notions in regard to what the Farmers' Clubs and Patrons of Husbandry may do. In Iowa, the order is sweeping things before it, and assumes a rather aggressive form. Chicago has been ignored in its business relations, and all middle-men given the cold-shoulder. It looks as though Iowa is to be fenced in, in order to build up a great home-industry that shall supply the farmers a ready home market, and give them all their needs at the lowest manufacturers' prices. The man who wants ten yards of muslin is to have it at the same rate per yard as the dealer who orders it by the hundred cases. I gather this from the organs of the order, and do not think that I am overstating it materially; but, as I know nothing of its secret working, I feel a hesitancy in speaking of its merits or demerits. I hope it may result in good, and it no doubt will to a certain extent; but I think it also has the elements in its system that will eventually, and at no distant day, work the dissolution of the organization. Of what Farmers' Clubs may and will accomplish, I can speak with more confidence, as I can see their workings, and, therefore, know where they are drifting.

Many persons expect that these Clubs will be able to effect a change in the market price of farm products. In this they will be disappointed, so far as the great markets are concerned, say Liverpool, New York, and Chicago, which are the headquarters of the trade in our great farm staples. A change in the prices at Liverpool sounds its electric shock to New York and Chicago, and the equilibrium is at once restored. But Farmers' Clubs will bring farmers together, and they will thus become better educated in the whole routine of farm-economy. They will know better what implements to purchase, and where they may procure them at the best advantage, they will be able to compare all varieties of seed for sowing, and will thus be [illegible] of the propriety of exchanging for other varieties, in order to increase the yield. They will be able to avoid the two commissions, for they will become better posted in regard to the handling of their products. They will see more clearly the relation between supply and demand, and thus be better qualified to judge of the proper time of selling. They will become less isolated from the world, and hence more social. While they may not form a great combination that shall fix the price of farm-products, yet they will learn how to manage their business with more [illegible], and to divest the farm of a vast amount of drudgery that now renders it less inviting, apparently, than other pursuits. I must confess that I am unable to see what farmers, as a body, can accomplish by any secret organizations, or the difference between the purchasing agents of the Patrons or Clubs and those of co-operative stores. Nor do I suppose that the former will prove any more reliable than the latter. We must have middle men to sell our products, for we cannot leave our farms for this purpose, and, if we could, it would only result in a failure. No farmer can go on 'Change and make as good a sale of a car load of grain or of stock as the man who makes it a study to know the changes of the markets. Call it gambling, if you please; but the abolishing of the Boards of Trade in the great cities would be a fearful public calamity to the whole agricultural interest. That there are some abuses to be corrected, must be conceded; and one of these is, the long credits exacted of manufacturers and dealers. Correct this, and we shall hear little of the rascality of either middle-men or merchants. Let the farmer pay cash, and he will find few things on his hands that he does not need. Yesterday I saw a case in point: Farmer A bought a cultivator on six month's time, for $35, and gave his note, with interest at 10 per cent. Farmer B paid cash for the same implement, $26, and gave his note to a banker for the money, and paid for the use of the money for one month 40 cents, with an agreement to renew monthly at the same rate. At the end of six months, when Farmer A's note becomes due, the account will stand as follows:

Note for Cultivator	$35 00	
Six month's interest	1 75	—$36.75
Note to banker	26 00	
Six months' interest	2.40	—$28.40
Difference in favor of cash payment		$8.35

This result came of the organization of a Farmers' Club, and in no fiction. Peddlers are perambulating the country selling sewing machines on a year's time. In case the old machine is a little out of repair, it is traded for, and a note given for the difference; the old machine sent to the city, put in repair, and sold as a second-hand machine. There is not a thing of the kind that is not sold for about double the market value. Last week a farmer who dined with me remarked that he had a clock of the same pattern as mine, and inquired what mine cost. "Sixteen dollars," was the reply. "Well I should like to know who can sell that clock so cheap? I paid $30 on a year's time and gave my note, with interest at 10 per cent, which the man said was as good as cash in hand, for all he wanted for his money was 10 per cent. Who did you buy of?" "Of ——." "The same house exactly. The man told me they sold the clocks at the store for the same price for cash, but that they had a larger stock of them than they had room for, as they were getting in new goods, and so brought them to the country and sold them on time, which, with the interest at 10 per cent, was the same, fourteen dollars! Well, that will do! But no more year's time, 10 per cent, and peddlers' sales for me."

It is the purchasing power of a dollar that gives it value, and the note that will purchase a $35-cultivator at $35, is only worth, as show above, 68 per cent, or a discount of 32 per cent. Then the bad debts that this system brings with it, at last ruin the dealer, and he becomes disgusted with apparently large profits. The unpaid-for implements are left to rot in the corner of the fences by some shiftless farmer, who takes no other advantage of the credit than to cheat the confiding creditor out of it. This system of long credits is a damage to all interested. The merchant who buys on 30 to 60 day's time, will do a safer business than when he can have 6 to 9 months, as formerly.

The farmers are purchasing implements at from 15 to 35 per cent discount, not because they are members of the Farmers Clubs, but for the reason that they pay cash. Those who wish to hold their corn at the present low prices have no difficulty in borrowing money at 1 or 1¼ per cent a month, and often for the legal rate. It is the correction of those evils that will benefit the farmer, and not some miracle that will double the market price of farm staples. The great fault of the Southern planter was that he anticipated his crops, and too many of our farmers have been doing the same thing in this system of long credits.

GARDENING.

The above was the subject at the last two meetings of the Savoy Farmers' Club. In accordance with the general plan already described, the soil, and its management for all garden crops, were first under consideration. We cannot select the site of the garden, for that is an arbitrary matter, for it must be near the house, generally in its rear, whether the land be high or low, dry or moist. The site of the house is the arbiter of the site of the garden. In the first place, it must be made free of stagnant water, deeply plowed, and enriched with barnyard manure. If very dry land, that from the cow-stable is preferred, as it has a greater affinity for moisture, while in a heavy clay, that from the horse stable will more certainly give the clay a more open texture. Manure is used for two purposes; to supply plant food, and to change the mechanical condition of the soil.

TIME OF PLANTING.

Where practicable, it was urged to purchase plants for early vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, etc. Farmers need few of those very early vegetables that cost so much labor and care, for they are more luxurious than real needs. Canned fruits, potatoes, parsnips, horse-radish, rhubarb, currants, and asparagus make up a respectable list, that ought to content him, without indulging in cabbage at 50 cents a head, cucumbers at $1 each, or beets at 25 cents a bunch.

The first things to be planted are peas, onion-sets, and potatoes; but, for these, the ground should be dry and moderately warmed; for, though they will germinate at a low temperature and make some progress, yet little is gained in getting them in the ground on the first sunny day. Let the ground get warmed, and then they come right along, grow vigorously, and produce better crops, and that, too, at a much less cost of labor to keep them free of weeds.

ONIONS.

A gentleman who had had 30 years' experience in growing onions, half of which was on prairie land, remarked that, as a rule, onions should not be sown until the ground had begun to warm up, or at the beginning of corn-planting. The plowing should be shallow, and the ground well harrowed,—at least half a day's harrowing to the acre. This will comminute the soil, and so much treading of the team will also pack it,—a very necessary condition for this crop. Then roll before planting; soak the seed for two or three days in tepid water, changing the water two or three days; set in a warm place, and the seed will show signs of sprouting in about sixty hours, when it is ready to sow. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and cover an inch deep. The onions will be up in from four to six days. Just before they break ground, the whole surface should be soaked over with a fine-tooth steel rake. This will kill the first crop of weeds, further comminute the soil, and allow the sun's heat to warm up the soil. After that, the weeding is easy, either with a scuffle-hoe, or a wheat weeder. For early onions, plant the common top-onion sets, the hill onion, or, what is better, the thriving of the previous year's crop. Those of the size of hickory nuts, and even less, should be dried in the sun, and put in a cool place, secure from frost in winter, and will make the best and earliest onions for the next season. The lands should be rich for this crop, and yet raw, unfermented manure is not suitable. The second year after breaking, the sward will produce a good field-crop. This is one of the crops that may be planted on the same land year after year. While the farmer may not desire to grow onions for market, yet he will find the above worth his attention in growing his family-supply.

A grower of onions from the Land of Steady Habits concurred in the above, with the exception that he never soaked the seed. Care must be had to sow in land free of weeds. The best plan was to sow in the same land year after year. Sea-weed, finely-rotted barn-yard manure, guano, and other commercial fertilizers are used; but, on no account, use raw stable-manure.

MELONS.

A member of the Club who grows melons for market, not as a market gardener, but as a simple farm-crop, gives his experiences. He prefers second soil, yet succeeds on all kinds of corn-land. He prepares the land as for corn; lays off the hills 8 feet each way, and covers the seed about one inch deep. At the second hoeing, thins to four plants. Can sometimes drive off the striped bug by sprinkling over the plants with a watering-pot manure-water,—that from the horse-stable preferred. To do this, casks are filled with the manure and water, and left to stand twenty-four hours, when the liquid is drawn off. But this, though the best of all remedies that he has tested, is not to be relied upon at all times, for some seasons these insects stop at nothing, and then the only resort is to hand-pick and kill them daily. There was one little thing that did not appear to be of any great consequence in itself, yet, he was satisfied it was important. After the vines begin to run, do not disturb them on any account. In case the tendrils cling to a weed, pull up the weed, or cut it off at the neck, and leave it in the same position, with the vine clinging to it. He feeds loads of waste melons to his cows and pigs, and makes money in marketing his crop, which is several acres annually. For the past dozen years he has not made a failure. I take pleasure in testifying to this statement, as a dozen or two of boys have asked me how to raise melons. I would say to them, in this connection, that the liquid manure has a value beyond keeping off the striped bug. Kerosene casks that cost 75 cents, may be used. Fill the bottom up 6 inches with cobs, to hold up the manure, put in a wooden faucet, or plug, near the bottom, for drawing, and you have the thing ready for operations. Plant about the second week of corn-planting.

SWEET CORN.

The earliest corn that can be grown of proper size for the table is Early Burlington, a variety of common corn that has made the old Tremont and Sherman Houses of Chicago famous for early green corn. I do not know that it is for sale in the seed stores, but I know, if it was advertised and once known, that it would take the place of all the 40-day and all the other early sorts now in the market. I had the misfortune to lose my seed of this kind last year, and shall send to some of my Chicago friends to get me a supply. One great merit of this corn is, that it can be planted early, and stands the frost almost like the pea. The large, late, sweet corn, such as Burr's Mammoth, that I have been sending the boys, should have several plantings, the last as late as July 1.

The Club discussed many other points in gardening, but I have not the space for them in this letter. RURAL.

Gordon Gordon—New Developments Promised.

From the New York Times, April 14.

The case of Gordon Gordon, recently arrested on a suit of Jay Gould, promises to become interesting, and to develop some phases that may surprise the public. It is alleged that there is a conspiracy against him, formed by Jay Gould and some prominent city officials, to prevent him from either retaining or coming into possession of nearly half a million of dollars legally his. The whole matter will be carried into the United States Courts, when, it is asserted, that astounding revelations will be made, and the charge of imposture publicly preferred against him will be exploded. Messrs. Strahan and T. Porter have been employed as his counsel. Mr. Robert Strahan is a member of the Sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee now investigating alleged abuses in the District Attorney's office. Evidence, it is said, of a strong character in favor of Gordon as against Gould is in the possession of Gordon, and will be used when the case is brought before the proper tribunal. Gordon and his intimate friends deny that he has ever called himself Lord Gordon, or hinted at any connection with the Earldom of Aberdeen. He was, it is said, in this city on Thursday last, and does not choose to be "interviewed" by every stranger who desires it, which has given rise to the reports of his flight.

A Mooted Question to be Settled.

The regular rise and fall of the waters of Lake Superior, at Duluth, have for some time attracted the attention of the curious, who attribute the phenomena to tidal disturbances. The matter has finally been brought to the attention of the United States Bureau of Engineers, and the officers of the War Department will this year institute a series of observances of several hundred stations on the coast in mid-lake. Implements have been provided by which the least vibration or tremulous motion of the waters may be registered. This investigation will probably settle a question which has been much discussed, viz: Do the great lakes have tidal movements?

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17.

The demand for money in this market continues to increase. Many of the banks have applications from numbers of new customers every day for loans, and in the open market brokers are asking 1¼ to 1½ per cent per month on first-class paper.

Exchange was very scarce to-day, and quoted nominally at 75c per $1,000 premium, though most of the banks preferred to ship currency.

A Boston paper says that many of the banks of that city feel the effects of the lock-up in New York, and experience great difficulty in getting the necessary supply of circulating notes. Currency is, however, flowing freely now from all the Western money centres to New York, and that market, as well as Boston, is already being favorably affected by it, as is shown by the rise in the prices of stocks generally, since last week.

Exchange is now worth 75c to $1.00 per $1,000 premium in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and in this market none of the banks are making as much exchange as they can use, and the majority of them are shipping currency.

THE TWO PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The official figures for the February business of the Union Pacific Railroad were published a few days ago. The gross earnings for February were $534,115 69, the expenses $392,354.05, and the net earnings $141,761 64. The January business showed a loss of $105,806 68, as was reported in due course. The two months compare as follows with last year:

	Gross.	Expenses.	Net.
Jan. and Feb. 1871	$853,497 53	$518,529.32	$334,968.21
Jan. and Feb. 1872	808,051.17	772,095.81	35,955.36

The falling off in gross earnings for the two months this year is, therefore, only $45,446 36; while the decrease of net earnings is $299,012 85. The snow blockade is well known to be the cause of this state of things. It would naturally be presumed that by this time all difficulty from that cause was over, but persons who have arrived in Chicago during the last few days from the Pacific state that a fall of six inches of snow on the line of the Union Pacific road west of Cheyenne, last week, delayed passenger trains several hours. The vast difference in the management of the Central and Union Pacifics during the last six months, seems to become more and more apparent every day. Last winter, when the snow was 10 feet deep in many places on the track of the Central Pacific through the Sierra Nevadas, trains composed of seven and eight, and in one instance *fourteen locomotives* attached to an improved snow-plow, were sent out to bore a way through it. The result of this energetic management of Mr. Towne, the General Superintendent of all the California railroads, was, that during the whole of last winter the passenger trains on the road west of Ogden were never delayed an hour, while on the Union Pacific a fall of six inches of snow in April is allowed to stop the traffic of the road. It is apparent that if the great trans-continental railroad is ever to accomplish what was expected from that enterprise, on which so much of the nation's money was expended, there must be a different management on that part of it east of Ogden. Long ago it became apparent that Chicago, St. Louis, and other neighboring cities in these Central States would derive more benefit from the success of the road than any other in the United States, and that California would probably derive less benefit from it than any other section of the Union. And yet, while Chicago and the other cities most interested have scarcely ventured to censure the management of the eastern end of the road, the California managers have made fifty times the exertion to keep the road open.

ALTERED CHECKS.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in reply to a query in regard to the liability of persons or banks accepting altered checks, relates the following:

> A little over a year ago a drawer of a note took a printed blank and filled it up with a promise to pay one hundred——dollars, but did not score with his pen the remaining blank space after the written words "one hundred" and before the printed word "dollars." Some scamp filled in the words "and fifty," altered the "$100" in the corner into $150, and (the drawer being well known) realized the money by selling the document. When the note became due the buyer tried to collect the $150, and the drawer offered to pay $100, which was all he had promised. The case was taken into court and carried up from the Common Pleas of Fayette County to the Supreme Court of the State. Justice Thompson there decided that "if the alteration be apparent on the face of the paper, the rule will not apply;" but as "the drawer was held to have created the fraud by his own negligence in delivering a note that admitted tampering with, he was bound to pay the $150." The Judge added: "He could have saved all the difficulty by scoring the blank with his pen." With all respect to the learned Judge, we showed at the time that ever so much scoring with the pen could have made the fraud no more difficult in the hands of an expert. A single drop of acid sponged over the scoring would have left the blank as clear as before, and when dried the word could have been added. The publication of this decision has unsettled the minds of many about the law and the equity.

While it is probable that no claim for any amount larger than that intended by the drawer of a note or check could be sustained, the decision above referred to shows at least the necessity of taking all due precaution in such matters.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, Bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115⅜	115¾
5-20s of '62	113⅝	113⅞
5-20s of '64	113¼	113⅝
5-20s of '65	114	114¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	112⅜	112⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	113	113⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	113	113⅜
10-40s	108⅝	....
United States new 5 per cents	110⅛	....
United States currency 6s	115¼	115⅝
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	..	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 and int.
Gold exchange	..	111
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	..	109¾@110½
Gold and gold coupons	110⅝	110⅞

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1871.	Received. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.
Flour, brls	1,903	4,338	4,412	2,365
Wheat, bu	9,050	38,900	17,395	86,544
Corn, bu	92,360	56,005	44,269	59,762
Oats, bu	23,822	18,214	6,767	1,491
Rye, bu	350	2,829	1,600	1,137
Barley, bu	1,500	4,604	4,298	1,553
Grass seed, lbs	90,470	48,180	35,800	983
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	57,120	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	19,830	536,530	317,060	554,700
Beef, brls	40	8	6	....
Pork, brls	180	24	111	....
Lard, lbs	11,948	47,680	85,250	42,880
Tallow, lbs	14,380	17,165	....	....
Butter, lbs	24,345	29,120	21,500	4,700
Dressed hogs, No.	....	2	....	4
Live hogs, No.	7,303	1,904	5,343	1,509
Cattle, No.	2,730	2,014	1,362	1,407
Sheep, No.	211	456	522	196
Hides, lbs	62,356	11,575	23,970	109,838
Highwines, brls	425	208	301	200
Wool, lbs	12,360	49,320	5,770	7,630
Potatoes, bu	4,813	2,475	1,000	460
Lumber, m	839	1,432	748	1,765
Shingles, m	2,040	800	1,333	1,828
Lath, m	39	1	53	438
Salt, brls	....	....	1,227	1,213

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 805 bu wheat, 287 bu corn, 4,098 bu oats, 769 bu rye, 5,252 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat, 154 cars corn, 19 cars oats, 1 car rye. Also, 23,400 bu No. 2 corn by canal. Total (175 cars), 97,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again active to-day, with a general advance in grain, while provisions tended to an easier range in prices. The business was chiefly speculative, though there is a good shipping movement, for the season, the railroads having all the grain offered that they can conveniently carry East.

And this brings us to the point that the Freight Agents of the lines pointing Eastward deny that 45c per 100 lbs has been taken on grain to New York. They aver that 50c is the lowest figure yet accepted, and claim that there will be no necessity for cutting under for some time to come, as they have all the business they want to do. We stated yesterday that it had been rumored that less had been accepted, and there are those who offered to-day to stake money on the truth of that statement, but the bets were not taken.

A convention of officers of railroads carrying grain from the Upper Mississippi towns to this city was held at the Sherman House a day or two ago. They decided to fix the rates at 20c per 100 lbs on grain from those points to Chicago.

Lake freights were quiet to-day, and unchanged. With no prospect of an immediate advance in grain, and the certainty that navigation will not open for some time yet, and hoping for a decline in freights, shippers are holding off. Some of them are trying to break rates, but vessel owners are firm, knowing there are few vessels here. Rates are nominal at 12@13c for corn by sail to Buffalo, 18c for do to Oswego, and 19c for do to Ogdensburg.

Several members of the Board of Trade are anxious to know how much dependence can be placed on the weekly reports of grain in store. These reports may be all right; indeed, there can scarcely be a doubt of it, since the Registrar is so certain of the fact that, it is reported, he has only one answer to questions, and that is a short one. But there should be no harm in stating that, while the Registrar's figures give 21,117 bu No. 1 spring, and 58,025 bu No. 3 barley in store, parties who want to buy cannot find any one who owns any of either of those grades. And it is extremely doubtful if 262,152 bu barley could be scraped together in this city, or anything like it. Indeed, it is shrewdly hinted that some of the warehousemen are laughing in their sleeves at the way in which the official statement fails to correspond with their own books. As it is none of their funeral, they do not want to say anything about it, especially as, if there be a discrepancy, they can turn it to their own account, if they want to do so, by purchasing when the grain is thought to be more plentiful than it really is, and selling out when the masses of operators waken up to a knowledge of the truth. The upward jump in No 3 barley to-day is a good indication of the extent to which those behind the scenes can take advantage of a misrepresentation, whether intentional or not.

Highwines were quiet and firm at yesterday's outside quotations. Sales were: 150 brls at 83c. There were no sellers at less than 83c through the session.

Provisions were rather quiet; about the same as yesterday in regard to activity, with the same tendency in prices. Mess pork experienced a further decline of 15c per brl, the inciting cause being that New York closed weak yesterday, and was dull this morning, while live hogs were 10@15c per 100 lbs lower here, owing to larger receipts. Lard was quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations, though Liverpool was reported 6d per 112 lbs higher, and it was remembered that a great deal has been sold for June, and that if the statement of stocks made yesterday be true we shall scarcely have more than 15 000 tcs here in June. Meats were quiet and unchanged. Sweet pickled hams were in better demand, and strong. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $11 90; do seller May, $11 95@11 90; do seller June, $12.10@12 15; do seller July, $12.30@12 35; do seller August, $12 45; prime mess, $10.50@10.75. Lard, cash or seller April, $8 50@8 55; do seller May, $8 60; do seller June, $8 72½. Dry salted meats at 5¼@5⅜c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 6⅛@6¼c for short ribs; and 6⅜@6½c for short clear. Boxed meats, ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¼@6⅜c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 6¼c for shoulders; 6¾c for short ribs; 7c for short clear, and 10½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24 00@25 00. City tallow, 8c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $12.00; 200 brls do at $11.90; 2,000 brls do seller May at $12.00; 1,000 brls do at $11 95; 100 brls do at $11.92½; 3,500 brls do at $11.90; 100 brls do at $11.87½; 250 brls do buyer May at $12 12½; 500 brls do at seller June at $12 20; 1,500 brls do at $12 15; 1,000 brls do at $12.12½; 500 brls do seller July at $12 45; 500 brls do at $12.50; 150 brls prime mess pork at $10 50; 250 tcs lard seller May at $8.52½; 250 tcs do seller summer, at $8.85; 50 tcs do in second hand packages, at $8.37½; 250 tcs lard, seller May, at $8 65; 750 tcs do seller June at $8.75; 100 tcs do at $8.72½; 450 boxes shoulders at 5½c; 60,000 lbs short ribs at 6¼c; 250 boxes do at 6⅝c; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6⅞c; 20,000 lbs salted bellies at 6¼c; 20,000 lbs do at 6⅛c; 100 tcs sweet pickled do at 7⅛c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams (choice) at 9⅛c; 25 tcs do at 8⅞c; 75 tcs do at 8c; 120 tcs do (country) at 7½c; 20,000 lbs bacon clear sides at 6⅝c, loose.

Flour was in good shipping demand, and the market was fairly active on good brands of spring extras. Low grades were also wanted, but were in light supply. Our local mills are not turning out much flour, and the country millers are chary about sending it here, unless full prices are guaranteed. Hence the market is strong. Sales to-day were reported of 50 brls winter extras at $8.50; 200 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.62½; 100 brls do at $6.62½; 50 brls do at $6.50; 25 brls do at $6.45; 200 brls do (low) at $6.50; 700 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 300 brls do at $4.50; 60 brls do at $4.37½; 100 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total, 2,145 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $17.50 on track; 10 tons do at $18.00 delivered; 10 tons middlings at $19 00 delivered; and 10 tons coarse feed at $18.50 on track.

Wheat was more active, and averaged nearly ½c per bu higher. The market dragged during the first half of the session, though firm, but improved after 12 o'clock, when the later Liverpool was received, and ruled quite active. The demand was more for June than heretofore. There was also a fair shipping inquiry, and cash lots were relatively strong, offerings being light. Our receipts have been but small recently, and the shipments free; they have been about double the receipts for some time past, hence holders are not generally anxious to sell, though prices are too high to permit of shipment to New York, except at a loss. No. 1 spring is especially scarce. There is really more to be had, though it is reported that we have 21,117 bu in store, or more than 60 car loads. The market for seller May opened to-day at $1.27, improved to $1.27½, receded to $1.27, and advanced to $1.27⅜, closing at the outside. Seller the month sold at $1.26½@1 26; seller June at $1.28½@1 29⅜; and seller July at $1.29¼@1.29½, all closing at the outside. Seller the year sold at $1.17, and buyer June at $1.30. No. 1 spring was quoted at $1 35@1 37; No. 3 do at $1.19@1 20; and rejected do at $1.06@1.08. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.26; 500 bu do at $1.25¾; 21,000 bu do at $1 25⅝; 21,000 bu do at $1.25¾; 30,000 bu do at $1 25⅝; 5,000 bu do at $1.25⅝. Total, 92,600 bu.

Corn was rather more active, and averaged ⅜c higher, being reported stronger in New York. There was, however, less demand for cash lots, the trading being principally in options, which were in good demand. The receipts of corn are now larger, and it should be noted that the figures in the table at the head of this column have not hitherto included the receipts of corn by canal this season. The cause of this is understood to be the fact that somebody on the canal is trying to make money out of a simple statement of fact, which is of so much general interest that it ought to be published gratis. Seller May opened to-day at 41⅛c, and advanced to 42c at the close. Seller the month sold at 40½@40⅞c; seller May and June at 41⅞@42c; seller June at 42⅜@43⅛c; seller July at 44@44⅛c. and seller August at 45⅛@45⅝c, all closing with holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 40⅞c; 25,000 bu do at 40⅞c; 35,000 bu do at 40⅞c; 15,000 bu do at 40½c; 400 bu strictly fresh at 41⅛c; 2,000 bu do at 41¼c; 1,200 bu do at 41c; 35,000 bu do to arrive at 41c; 5,000 bu do, free on board cars, at 42c; 400 bu ears at 43c; 5,600 bu afloat at 41½c. Total, 137,600 bu.

Oats were quiet, and rather dull at about ⅛c decline from yesterday's prices, there being but few buyers in attendance. Seller the month was quoted at 33⅞c; seller May at 34⅛@34⅜c; and seller June at 35⅝@35⅞c. Cash sales were limited to 4,200 bu strictly fresh at 33½c; 3,600 bu do at 33⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 35½c on track. Total, 8,400 bu.

Rye was dull and irregular. Early there was a seller of No. 2 at 69c; later 70c was bid, and it was reported that 400 bu No. 2 sold at 70½c; and 400 bu do at 70c, both regular. It is probable that round lots could have been obtained at 69c at the close.

Barley was strong at about 2c advance, with a good shipping demand, while it was generally asserted that the stock in store is much less than reported by the warehouse registrar, particularly on No. 3. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 57c; 6,400 bu do at 56c; 800 bu No. 3 at 52c; 400 bu by sample at 68c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 63c. Total, 10,400 bu.

In answer to a letter of inquiry as to the meaning of a certain passage in his last annual report, Secretary Randolph of our Board of Trade wrote a letter to St. Louis from which the following is an extract:

> All grain arriving here in bulk is run into the elevators, even against the wishes and under protest of the owners, even though it could be switched directly to their mill, or other suitable place. This obliges our millers to pay storage and cartage, besides the inevitable loss of handling in that way; and in the case of millers, they cannot get the same wheat that they may have bought in the interior, but must draw out the corresponding grade, in most cases getting wheat of different character.
>
> Our millers believe, and so do I, that if they could have wheat run directly to their mills, without the intervention referred, it would be greatly to their advantage.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was a moderate business doing. At the call, pork was quiet, but firmer; lard steady; wheat active and ⅛c higher; corn in good demand, and a shade firmer; oats dull. Sales at the call were 1,500 brls mess pork seller May, at $11.95; 500 brls do seller June at $12 17½; 5,000 bu wheat at $1 26½; 105,000 bu do seller May at $1.27⅜; 5,000 bu do at $1.28; 25,000 bu do seller June at $1.29¼; 5,000 bu corn, seller May, at 42c; 60,000 bu do at 41⅞c; 15,000 bu do seller July at 44½c; and 10,000 bu do at 44⅛c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess Pork, cash	$11.92½	..
Mess Pork, seller May	11.95	11.97½
Mess Pork, seller June	12 17½	12.20
Mess Pork, seller July	12.30	12 50
Lard, cash	8 45	8.50
Lard, seller May	....	8.62½
Lard, seller June	8.65	8.75
Lard, seller July	....	....
Wheat, cash, or seller the month	1.26½	1.27
Wheat, seller May	1.27⅜	1.28
Wheat, seller June	1.29⅛	1.29¼
Wheat, seller July	1.29½	1.30
Corn, cash	40½	41
Corn, seller May	41⅞	42
Corn, seller May and June	41⅞	42
Corn, seller June	43⅛	43⅜
Corn, seller July	44⅛	44¼
Corn, seller August	45½	45⅝
Oats, cash	33¾	33⅞
Oats, seller May	34⅛	..
Oats, seller June	35⅝	35¾

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17.

BUTTER—The butter market presented no new features. The demand for the better qualities continues active, both to supply the wants of local consumers and for shipment, and, as the daily arrivals are light, the market remains firm at full former rates, or at 27@30c. Roll butter and common to fair tub and firkin is more or less neglected, and, with an increasing supply, the market is working easier. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@30c; choice roll, 21@23c; common to fair do, 14@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In this department of trade a fair degree of activity was witnessed, and the general market was steady and firm. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: Stark, 30c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand from all quarters was again active, and a much firmer feeling was developed. Following are the quotations now current: Stucco, $2 75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4 25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3 00@3.25; marble dust, $3 00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3 00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000 $40.00@50 00; building brick, $14 00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—Although the supply is not large, a dull feeling pervades the market, and prices are almost nominal: $1 50@1.75 for common; $2 00@2 40 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Trade was quiet, yet holders are not disposed to shade our price list in order to effect sales: Common, at $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $80.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140 00@160.00, and brush, $100 00@165.00.

CHEESE—Prices at the East have suffered a further reduction, but there has been no corresponding decline here, the reduced condition of the stocks serving to sustain the market. There is a steady, fair movement at the annexed quotations: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—Business in this department is dull, with every prospect of continuing so until the opening of navigation enables dealers to supply the article at reduced prices. Values remain unchanged, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $13 00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13 00; Erie, $10 00; Briar Hill, $10 00; Walnut Hill, $10 00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8 00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $8.50; Wilmington, $6 00.

COOPERAGE—The demand is gradually falling off, particularly for pork barrels and lard tierces, and prices generally favor purchasers. We quote as follows: Pork barrels, $1 30@1 40; lard tierces, $1 50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2 05; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17 50@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9 00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15 00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel-staves, $22.00@28 00 per m.

EGGS—The supply was larger than for several days back, and, under a light demand, the market ruled weak at 14c per dozen.

FISH—Lake fish are scarce, not only here, but at the other lake ports, and holders are exceedingly firm in consequence. Codfish are also firm, prices having recently advanced a little at the East. Other descriptions are in ample stock, and may be quoted easy. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5 00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 75@10.00. No. 1 bay, $8.50@8 75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7 75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6 75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1 90@2 00; No. 1 bay, $1 50@1 60; family kits, $1.10@1 20; bank cod, $5.75@6 00; George's cod, $6 75@7.00. box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—A good business was doing, both in domestic and foreign assortments, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. No changes were made in quotations, which are as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15@16c; pitted cherries, 33@35c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do new Western, 8½@9c; do new Michigan, 10@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—Sold to a fair extent at the following prices: Apples, from store, $3.50@6 00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13 00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5 50@6 00; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $6 25@6 50; do Palermo, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—There was no change in the condition of this market to-day. The demand was again active and the prevalent feeling was firm. The following prices are current:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24½@25c; prime do at 23½@23¾c; good at 22@23c; common at 20½@21½c; O. G. Java at 28@30c; Singapore at 24@25c; Costa Rica at 23@24½c; Maracaibo at 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina at 9½@9⅞c.

SUGARS—Hard Sugars at 12@12½c; A, standard, at 11½@12c; A, No. 2 at 11½@11¾c; B at 11¼@11½c; XC, at 11⅛@11¼c; C, at 11@11⅛c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses sugar, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; sugar drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 55@60c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@60c; extra at 65@75c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 15@16c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 22@23c; nutmegs, at $1 20@1 25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6@6½c; standard, at 6½c; German mottled, at 7@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½c; brown Windsor, at 4@4½c; palm, at 5@5½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9@10c; corn, 10@11c; laundry, at 4@6c; common, at 5@6c.

HAY—Was without quotable change. Pressed timothy is becoming scarce, but of prairie hay the supply is large. There is a fair and moving demand at the annexed quotations which are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, loose pressed, $14 00@16 50; do, beam pressed, $14.00@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9 00@10.00. On wagons—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted fairly active and firm at former rates: Green city butchers', 8c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do, heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 13c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; do calf, 15c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 60@65c; grubby, ⅓c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The market for hops was again quiet, and quotations stand the same as last noted—40@65c for good to prime grades and 10@25c for old descriptions.

IRON AND STEEL—With the exception of a small advance on horse-shoe iron, quotations remain firm and substantially the same as noted the past two days. The inquiry was large. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@5 6-10	rates
Bar iron	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 6 1-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1 stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	8¼	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10 @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12½	rates

LEATHER—Business was active, with prices firm for everything in the list. Both domestic and imported leather is scarce and dealers are making no effort to increase sales at the current rates. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37@	.40
Country harness	.35@	.37
Line city, ₱ lb	.40@	.45
Kip, ₱ lb	.60@	1.00
Kip, veals	1 00@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	.26@	.29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	.25@	.27
Country upper, No. 1	.22@	.26
Collar, ₱ ft	.21@	.23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	.35@	.37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@	.34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@	.30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@	.35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@	.33
"B/A" sole	.31@	.32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@	.85
Harness	.44@	.45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles met with a good inquiry, and for tin-plate prices tend to a higher range. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 00; do 12x12, $16.50; do 14x20, $17 00; do roofing, IC, $15 50.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 52c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 43c; tin'd copper, 47c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—The supply is still light, and under an active inquiry, $5.75 rates are well sustained: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6 00; 6d, per keg, $6 25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $8 50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9 00; clinch, $8.00.

OILS—Prices underwent no quotable change. There was a liberal movement in linseed, lard, and turpentine, but other descriptions were rather quiet. There was a firm tone to the market, and the annexed quotations were fully sustained: Carbon, 24c; winter lard, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1 00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2 20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1 00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 83c.

POULTRY—The inquiry for live chickens and pigeons was moderately large, but in dressed poultry there was very little doing. We now quote prices as follows: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4 00@5.00; turkeys, do, ₱ lb, 18c; mallard ducks, $2 25@2 50 per dozen; small do, $1 25; pigeons, $1.25@1.50 per dozen; live chickens $4.00@4.50 per dozen.

POTATOES—The supply continues good, and under a corresponding demand, prices rule firm as follows: 80@85c for good Western, and $1.00@1.05 for good straight Ohio peach-blows.

SALT—The shipping demand continues active, and prices rule firm at the recent decline. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2 05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2 15; and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—There was a better inquiry for clover, and prices are higher. Other varieties were comparatively steady at the appended range of prices: Clover at $5.10@5.25 for common to prime, and $6.00@6.25 for mammoth. Millet at 85@90c, and Hungarian at 95c@$1.00. Timothy at $2 35@2.50 for fair to good; $2.60@2 75 for prime to choice.

TEAS—The demand is good, and the market is quoted steady and firm. The following are the prices current: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@60c; 70@80c choice to extra, $1 20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1 10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice, 80c@$1.10 fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1 20@1 40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1 00.

TOBACCO—Prices range the same as for the past six weeks or more. A fair movement is witnessed at the subjoined quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@65c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 65@65c.

WOOD—The market is easier, without quotable decline. We report our list as follows: Beech, $12 00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9 00 delivered.

WOOL—There was a small inquiry, and prices were rather easy. The stocks of desirable descriptions are meagre. We, however, make no changes in our list:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and gotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,522	5,447	1,450
Tuesday	2,780	7,303	211
Wednesday	3,375	13 255	1,347
Total	10 627	25,975	3,008
Same time last week	7,572	18 869	2 488
Week before last	7,171	15,934	5,643

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2 736	4.054	....
Tuesday	1,363	5,343	522
Wednesday	....	....	....
Total	4,099	9,397	522

CATTLE—The receipts to-day were 3,375 swelling the supply for the week up to this evening, to 10,627 head; against 7,572 for the same period last week, and 7,171 week before last. The market exhibited a decided improvement in point of activity, and was also firmer than during the preceding days of the week, but the excessive supply operated to prevent that advance which, under average receipts, could easily have been established. All the Eastern markets were reported very favorably, and shippers took hold with more apparent confidence than at any previous time within the past fortnight, but, as before stated, the too liberal supply of stock in the pens kept prices down to about yesterday's range. The quality was good, the offerings numerous droves that were in every way first-class. The extreme range of prices was $2 75@6.62½—the inside for inferior mixed lots, and the outside for extra. There was more inquiry for stockers than for some time past, and although prices were unchanged, sales were effected with less "badgering." Butchers bought liberally at $3.00@3 75 for common mixed lots; and at $4 00@5.00 for medium to good droves. The market closed firm, with not many left in the pens.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.60@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5 50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5 00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2 75@3 25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
32	choice smooth steers	1,381	$6 50
18	rough fleshy steers	1,231	5.55
18	choice steers	1,248	6.00
29	choice steers	1,435	6.25
18	calves	115	5.00
62	choice steers	1,350	6 12½
62	extra steers	1,395	6 62½
15	choice steers	1,156	6.00
15	good steers	1,210	5 80
10	butchers' stock	957	4.50
16	choice steers	1,312	5 90
36	choice steers	1,273	5 90
15	smooth fat steers	1,129	5 85
15	rough steers	1,470	5 50
18	light fat steers	985	5 45
62	choice smooth steers	1,380	6 40
16	choice smooth steers	1,309	6 37½
16	choice steers	1,327	6 00
18	smooth fleshy steers	1,164	5 60
12	medium steers	1,218	5 50
12	medium steers	1,073	5 25
14	stockers	944	4.37½
15	medium steers	1,163	5.30
24	choice steers	1,290	5 90
32	medium steers	1,277	5 60
24	good steers	1,292	5.75
100	choice steers	1,304	6 30
12	medium steers	1,347	5.55
12	medium steers	1,255	5 60
15	choice shipping steers	1,452	6 30
16	choice shipping steers	1,234	5.95
24	choice shipping steers	1,142	5.90
16	good steers	1,144	5 50
11	fat pony steers	860	5.30
15	fat pony steers	1,074	5 60
15	light fleshy steers	1,086	5 60
14	medium steers	1,145	5.00
17	good smooth steers	1,182	5 65
15	fat fancy steers	1,028	5.50
16	choice steers	1,342	6.15
21	stock steers	899	4.40
13	stock steers	890	3.40
14	medium steers	1,146	5.00
19	medium steers	1,185	5.35
21	stock steers	756	4.30
16	choice steers	1,330	6.00
24	medium steers	1,162	5.55
16	medium steers	1,160	5 75

HOGS—The arrivals to-day reached 13,255 head—the largest one day's receipts ever known at this season of the year. The arrivals by the early trains, though more liberal than had been anticipated, were not so large as to cause alarm, and trade opened moderately active at not more than 5c reduction from yesterday's rates, but, toward noon, as it became evident that the supply would fall but little, if any, below 13,000, something of a panicky feeling was developed. Holders became anxious, and urged their stock upon the market, the effect of which was to further depress prices. Buyers seemed afraid to invest, and refused to do so to any very considerable extent, save at 15c "off," and the few sales reported during the afternoon were at about this reduction. The market closed flat.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$4.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	$4 35	[illegible]	[illegible]	$4 30

SHEEP—The market underwent no decided change. The arrivals, though more liberal than on the preceding days of the week, were light, and with a fair inquiry from local and outside buyers, former prices were easily sustained, sales being readily effected at $4.75@5.25 for common thin mixed lots; at $5.50@6.75 for medium to fair, and at $7 00@8.00 for good to choice. Extra command $8 25@8 50.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17.

CARGOES—As has been the case for several days past, the receipts during the past 24 hours were small, and a light amount of trading was done, leaving unsold, at the close, one cargo of shingles, which we understand were held at $3.12½. There is some inquiry for lath, and a few of the leading dealers predict that the first arrivals here will command a range of $3.25@3.50 per 1,000. We note the sale of the cargo of the barge Eldorado, from Ludington, 150 m ft mixed lumber, 1 and 2 inch, at $17 00; sold to J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand to-day was small, both on city and country account, but dealers were asking and obtaining the annexed range of prices. Hardwood lumber was fairly active and firm:

First and second clear	$48 00@52 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48 00
Third clear, 1inch	38 00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@44.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24 00
Common siding	20 00
Common flooring, dressed first	36 00@38 00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30 00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	38.00@40.00
A stock boards	34 00@35.00
B stock boards	25 00@26 00
Common boards	19.00@20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18 00@20.00
Fencing	18 00@19 00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16 00@18.00
Pickets, flat	15 00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20 00@22 00
Lath	4.00@ 4.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.30@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@ 4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30 00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	65.00@75.00
Hickory	25 00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

There was very little doing in shingles on track, and prices were nominally unchanged.

A or Star shingles	$3 12½@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... April 17.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 10 bxs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, 9 bxs fish, and sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 500 tons iron ore.
Prop Truesdell, Grand Haven, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop St. Clair, Ahnepee, 4 m railroad ties, 5 m cedar posts.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood, 40 m lath, 100 m shingles.
Schr Island City, Centreville, 44 m bricks.
Schr H. Rand, Horn's Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr G. Ellen, Ahnepee, 50 m lumber, 282 m shingles.
Schr Gamecock, Bailey's Harbor, 117 cds wood.
Schr R. B. King, Matson's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Hamlet, Centre Bay, 128 cds wood.
Schr Gipsy, Kewaunee, 20 cds wood, 2,200 railroad ties.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr C. Hibbard, Centreville, 114 cds wood.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 104 cds wood.
Barge J. M. Hill, Pentwater, 1,800 m shingles.
Scow Banner, Saugatuck, 45 cds wood.

CLEARED ... April 17.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Truesdale, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 500 green hides, 100 bu corn, 100 bu potatoes.
Prop Champlain, Glen Harbor, 100 bags meal, 100 bags oats, 50 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr R. B. King, Matson's Pier, light.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Norman, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 100 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr H. Rand, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr Harmonia, White Lake, 11 tons feed, and sundries.
Schr G. Ellen, Ahnepee, sundries.
Schr Pride, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gipsy, Kewaunee, light.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, light.
Schr Lilly Gray, Ludwick's Pier, light.
Schr C. Hibbard, Centreville, light.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, light.
Schr Mary, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Warren, Veder's Pier, light.
Bark Menominee, Muskegon, light.
Brig J. M. Hill, Pentwater, light.
Scow Banner, St. Joseph, 20 cds stone.
Scow Laurel, White Lake, light.
Scow D. G. Wright, De Condres' Pier, light.
Scow Blue Belle, Manitowoc, light.
Scow Martha, Evanston, light.
Scow Spy, Evanston, light.

Miscellaneous Items.

There are now about twenty-five tugs engaged in the towing service in our harbor.

STILL AGROUND.—The large schooner James Couch is still hard aground in the North Branch, which tends to show that the water in the river is still very low.

ST. CLAIR FLATS.—Recent soundings taken on the St. Clair Flats, showed a depth of water of 12 feet 6 inches.

FROM GREEN BAY.—A letter just received from this point, stated that on Friday last loaded teams were crossing on the ice from the light-house to Little Sturgeon Bay.

TOWED HERE.—Tyson & Robinson's four barges were towed here yesterday by the steamer Bismarck. Three of them came from Milwaukee, and the fourth from Ludington.

THE SUNKEN SCOWS.—For several days past, Harbor Master Steele has been engaged in raising the mud scows sunk in our harbor.

SCHOONER JONES.—This vessel, which reached this port on Tuesday afternoon, in a damaged condition, will go into Doolittle's dry-dock to-day or to-morrow. She has about 75,000 feet of lumber in her hold.

CHANGE OF BASE.—Mr. C. W. Charleston, who has been identified with our lake marine for several years, has connected himself with the ship-chandlery house of Z. M. Hall.

IN PORT.—The schooner Gamecock, which has been missing for several days, put in an appearance yesterday, with 117 cords of wood from Bailey's Harbor.

GONE FOR WOOD.—The propeller Champlaine, of the V. C. line, goes to Glen Harbor for wood, for the boats in port at Milwaukee, and on her return will start for Ogdensburg.

GOT OFF.—The schooner H. F. Merry, which got aground on Fighting Island, and was there detained by low water, has been released and proceeded on her voyage. She sustained no damage.

LAUNCHES.—A tug named the New Era was launched at Buffalo on Saturday.

—P. J. Ralph & Co.'s new vessel was launched at Springwells on Tuesday.

ARRIVED.—The schooners Golden West and Kate Darley have arrived at Toledo from Detroit, where they will load with brick for Chicago.

VESSEL IN TROUBLE.—On Sunday morning the steamer Reindeer picked up the scow Nettie, Captain Fetterly, lying near Middle Bass Island, and towed her to Put-in Bay. The scow was on her way to Port Clinton, and came to anchor near Green Island during the heavy gale on Saturday. The wind broke two of her spars, and she drifted to Middle Bass, where she was found in a helpless and dangerous condition.

SOLD.—The tug Challenge, of Detroit, has been purchased by Captain S. S. Perkins, of Saginaw, Michigan.

MILWAUKEE MATTERS.—The *Sentinel* of yesterday contained the following items:

—The scow Alaska lost a large portion of her deck load during the recent storm.

—The Engelman steamer Messenger struck the bar in leaving Manistee on Saturday evening, and suffered the lost of her rudder and shoe. She was towed into port yesterday morning by the Lac La Belle, and will be taken into dry-dock for repairs.

—The schooner Union, of this port, lost her anchor at Manistee Bay last week.

—The scow Planet sank in the middle of the stream at Manistee on *Friday*, through a leak occasioned by an accidental disarrangement of a canvas jacket placed over a break in her bow.

APPOINTMENTS.—Appointments of commanders for sidewheel steamers named have been as follows:

Keweenaw—Captain A Stewart.
Northwest—Captain Ed. B. Viger.
R. N. Rice—Captain William McKay.
Milton D. Ward—Captain M. S. Lathrop.
W. R. Clinton—Captain P. Kenyon.
Jay Cooke—Captain L. B. Goldsmith.
Dove—Captain J. A. Sloan.
Island Queen—Captain E. Forney.
Huron—Captain unknown.
Marine City—Captain Robertson.
George S. Frost—Captain Thomas Rudledge.
Mackinaw—Captain Rattray.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—The Sandusky *Register* of Monday says another attempt was made on Saturday to pull the schooner Mary Learned off the the beach at Cedar Point, which, like others, proved unsuccessful. She is in no particular danger where she lies, and as soon as the water rises sufficiently she will be released with ease.

FROM ERIE.—The propeller St. Paul, which was caught during a sudden freeze and obliged to lay up at Erie last winter, arrived from that port Sunday night. Erie harbor was free from ice when the St. Paul left, but there was some fear that a change of wind might bring the ice back and cause a blockade.—*Detroit Post, April 16.*

DISASTER.—During the storm on Monday morning the scow Colt was driven ashore upon the rocks near Whitefish Bay, two miles above the North Point light house. The scow was loaded with shingles shipped at Kewaunee, and, though she lies upon a rocky bed, Captain Stone has hopes that she will be got off without difficulty and without the loss of more than one-third of her cargo. The vessel was owned by Patrick Thomas and John Hay, of Milwaukee. A tug has gone to her aid.

Colliery Explosion in England—Large Loss of Life.

A colliery explosion of a frightful nature occurred at noon on March 28, at Atherton, a village about six miles from Bolton, resulting in the death of at least twenty-eight men and boys, and injuries more or less serious to eleven men and boys. The pit where the accident occurred is the Lover's Lane, or Old Chain Pit, and is the property of Messrs. John Fletcher & Co. For some time past there had been a great deal of gas in the mine, but every precaution had been taken to prevent any accident; the lamps used were Davy's, and the key was kept by the underlooker, who was unfortunately among the killed. Shortly before 12 o'clock an explosion of gas took place. The alarm was given in the surrounding districts, and hundreds of people rushed to the pit's mouth. It was not known at the time our reporter left, at 7 o'clock, what was the number of men and boys in the pit, but no less than twenty-eight had been brought up dead and eleven frightfully scorched. Immediately after the explosion, Messrs. R. and H. Fletcher, accompanied by a large party of miners and volunteers, descended into the mine, and carried on their heroic work until all those who were injured were removed, and they did not weary from their dangerous task until the last man was brought out of the pit. The surveyor was on the pit's mouth at the time of the accident, and M. J. Pooley gave all the directions necessary. Medical men were in attendance, and did their best to alleviate the sufferings of the injured. There were also present four clergymen, ready to administer the last rites to the dying and injured; but, unfortunately, those who were hurt were too much gone to attend to the kind ministrations of the clergy. As the poor men were brought up in the cage one by one, they were laid in the out offices, the engine-room, and all available places. As the corpses were brought up they were covered with wrappers, their faces being carefully concealed, and borne along tenderly until they were deposited on the floor. Then their bodies were covered with straw, and only the privileged few could see the awful disfigurement that had taken place. Many poor boys were scorched into cinders. Several men had the skin of their faces and hands curled almost in ribbons, and many others, including the underlooker, Ralph Howcroft, wore a placid smile.

—In part extenuation of Yale's having graduated Judge Barnard, it may be stated that he was expelled from Sigma Eps during his Freshman year for failing to meet his pecuniary obligations.

PROPOSALS.

Cook County Bonds.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, April 1, 1872.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 20th instant for the bonds of Cook County, as follows:

For $300,000 to be delivered on the 25th of this month.

For $400,000 to be delivered on the 25th of June next.

These bonds are issued by direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and are a part of the issue of $1,500,000 authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois at its present session; will be issued in denominations of $1,000, with coupons attached, will run twenty years, interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New York, where the principal is also payable. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "No county shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and County taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."

The present indebtedness of Cook County is less than $2,500,000. The last valuation for taxation was something over $260,000,000, so that this issue of bonds is not only within the Constitutional limit, but a portion of the proceeds is to be applied to pay present indebtedness, there can therefore be no better security offered to capitalists.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of above sums, and will be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for acceptance or rejection.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Treas.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park until Saturday, April 20, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall in Hyde Park, for the construction of a wooden pile bridge across the Calumet River, at a point where the dividing line between the Town of Hyde Park and the Town of Calumet crosses said river (generally known as Dalton's Bridge.)

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Samuel S. Greeley, Esq., Room 12, 384 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Proposals to be directed to "C. M. Cady, President," and indorsed "Proposals for Dalton's Bridge."

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

DANIEL HEALEY, Supt. of Public Works.

Hyde Park, April 9, 1872.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*[illegible] p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*[illegible] p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:15 p m	*[illegible] p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:10 p m	*[illegible] p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:30 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:30 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. ‡ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*[illegible]
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡[illegible] a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*[illegible]
Night Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*[illegible]
Night Express	†9:30 p m	*[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	[illegible] p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	5:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southeast cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*5:40 a m	*[illegible] p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	[illegible] a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 53 West Madison-st.

Pacific Express	*10.00 a m	*4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	[illegible] a m	[illegible] p m
Pacific Express	[illegible] p m	[illegible]
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*[illegible]
Mail	[illegible] a m	[illegible] p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible] p m	[illegible] a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. §Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express; Pacific Fast Line; Rock Island Express; Ferreston Passenger; Galesburg Passenger; Mendota & Ottawa Passenger; Aurora Passenger; Pacific Night Express; Downer's Grove Accommod'n; Downer's Grove Accommod'n; Downer's Grove Accommod'n; Riverside and Hinsdale — [times illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo Mail; Cairo Express; Springfield Express; Keokuk Passenger; Gilman Passenger; Hyde Park and Oak Woods — [times illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at [illegible]. §On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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Thursday Morning, April 18, 1872.

THE RESPONSE FROM ILLINOIS.

We publish elsewhere the opening response of the Liberal Republicans of Illinois to the call for the Cincinnati Convention. The document is vigorous in its terms, clear in its platform, and is followed by the names of some three hundred and fifty of the best known and most trusted Republicans of Illinois, obtained without effort from only twelve counties, and pledged in good earnest to the cause of Reform. Further names will be forwarded until the list numbers about five hundred, the chief object being to make them as representative of every section and county of the State as the brief time in which they are collected admits of. That it is far from complete is sufficiently shown by the absence of even Governor Palmer from the list, whose course is so pointedly indicated by his letter.

Among the signers are the venerable Jesse K. Dubois, ex-Auditor of the State; O. M. Hatch, ex-Secretary of State; Newton Bateman, our present State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hon. Gustavus Koerner and Hon. William Bross, ex-Lieutenant Governors of Illinois; Hon. O. H. Miner, ex-Auditor; William Butler, ex-State Treasurer; Hon. William H. Herndon, the law-partner and biographer of President Lincoln; General John Cook, who commanded the first regiment in the field of Illinois Volunteers; Colonel Fred. Hecker, a hero of '48 in Germany, who served also with distinction in our recent war; D. L. Phillips, ex-United States Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois under President Lincoln; Thomas S. Mather, ex-Adjutant General of Illinois; Lawrence Weldon, United States District Attorney of the Southern District under President Lincoln; John H. Bryant, of Princeton; Hon. Charles Hitchcock, President of the Constitutional Convention; Washington Bushnell, present Attorney General of Illinois; Van H. Higgins, ex-Judge of our Superior Court; Judge L. B. Otis; Judge John Olney, of the Cairo Circuit, and late Supervisor of Internal Revenue; Judge J. O. Davis, of Danville; Hon. Samuel C. Parks, formerly a leader of the Illinois Legislature, and Judge of Logan County; Judge J. V. Eustace, of Dixon; Jesse W. Fell, of Normal, well known in connection with educational and horticultural interests; C. H. Moore and H. B. Baxton, members of the Constitutional Convention; Hon. James Dinsmore, of Sterling, a former member of the Legislature and of the Republican State Central Committee; Hon W. S. Wilkinson, of Whiteside County, now State Senator; Daniel Arter, of Cairo, one of the few brave pioneers who founded the Republican party in "Egypt" in 1856; J. G. Monahan, Mayor of Sterling; Wirt Dexter, Esq., and Leonard Swett, Esq., of Chicago, too well known at our Bar to need any introduction elsewhere; Hon. E. M. Haines, of Waukegan, and of the Illinois Legislature; Owen G. Lovejoy, son of the late Owen Lovejoy; J. W. Preston, President of the Chicago Board of Trade; Murry Nelson, N. K. Fairbank, N. Ludington, B. P. Hutchinson, and other prominent members of the Board of Trade; Hon. Jesse O. Norton, late United States District Attorney and member of Congress; C. G. Hammond, organizer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and afterward Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad; Colonel R. M. Hough, a well-known leader, whose voice (generally for war) has been heard in all State Conventions for years; and so on through the long list of three hundred and fifty names.

No question will be raised by those familiar with the politics of our State that the bone and gristle, brain and marrow, blood and muscle, of Republicanism in Illinois are here represented. There are a great many just as good Liberal Republicans in the State whose names have not been asked, for want of time; but the State contains no better Republicans, whether regarded as to their long fidelity, public experience, honesty, or calibre. The concluding request of their petition indicates the mode in which the Cincinnati Convention will probably be converted, by the action of its own members, from a Mass into a Delegate Convention. The Republicans present from each State will probably be called upon to select from among their own number the quota of delegates to which the State is entitled in a National Convention. As all Republicans have an opportunity to attend the Mass Convention, and thereby to take part in selecting the delegates, this mode of selection is as fair towards all as if Primary Conventions were held. There is ample time, however, for the latter course where it is preferred, and, without doubt, the claims of delegates accredited to Cincinnati by Local Conventions would be fairly considered in selecting the quotas from States.

POINT NO-POINT.

The Chicago *Times* publishes a long-winded article, which is double-leaded to give it an importance that does not belong to it, the apparent purpose of which is to state that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has abused the Democratic party and called it hard names; and that, perhaps, the Democracy will, in consequence thereof, hold a National Convention and nominate a straight Democratic ticket. The *Times* has been a long while in finding out that we have abused the Democratic party. Forsyth's Mobile *Register* found it out shortly after the New Hampshire election.

The real purpose of the *Times'* article is to combat the views presented in our columns, a short time since, that, however desirable the names of Davis and Curtin might otherwise be as a ticket for the Cincinnati Convention, it would be fatal to nominate them as the ultimatum of a Democratic caucus sitting in Washington. What we said was this:

The first thing that occurs to us is, that, however desirable it might be to nominate this ticket at Cincinnati, it would be fatal to take it as the dictum or ultimatum of the Democratic party, or of any body of men claiming to represent that party. What is the difference between holding a Democratic Convention to nominate Davis and Curtin, and forcing those names, by Democratic pressure, upon the Cincinnati Convention? To the public there could be no difference at all. Whatever number of votes such a ticket might get if nominated by the Democracy as a party organization, it would get if nominated in the way proposed, and not a single vote more. Coalitions are always unsuccessful in politics,—and this would be a coalition of the most barefaced sort. It matters not what names should be on the ticket thus presented. Trumbull, Greeley, Sumner, Gratz Brown, Fenton, Palmer, anybody, would be damned in popular estimation if he should come before the country as the product of coalition. Nor does it make any difference whether the proposed ticket should be forced by Democrats on the Cincinnati Convention, or by Republicans on a Democratic Convention, the result would be the same.

The long-winded, double-leaded article in the *Times* was intended to break the force of these facts; for they are facts, and not arguments. Under pretence of doctoring an old scab, it toils through nearly two columns of words to show that, unless a particular ticket is nominated at Cincinnati, *perhaps* the Democratic party will hold a convention and nominate a ticket. A party which is playing the game of Perhaps is not likely to inspire terror; but, if it were absolutely certain that the Democracy would nominate a straight Presidential ticket, still less, in that case, could the Cincinnati Convention afford to take a ticket forced upon it by a Democratic caucus sitting in Washington or elsewhere.

Commodore Reynolds, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, has testified before the Robeson Committee that he never advertised before buying stores, because he did not consider the law to that effect applied to his Bureau. This is the third statement to this effect that we have had. Three Chiefs of Bureaus have sworn that they never advertised, because they did not consider that the law to that effect applied, etc., etc. It would be interesting to find out whether the law applies anywhere. At present, it looks very much as if it, like the rules of Civil Service Reform, is suspended "for this case only," whenever a "case" which it covers occurs.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

The House Committee of Ways and Means has reported a Revenue bill, which, while it is far short of what we think is demanded, is perhaps as good as can be expected from this Congress, and greatly to be preferred to the bill concocted in the Senate, or that prepared by Messrs. Kelley and Maynard. Though we have not yet received a copy of the bill in detail, we learn that it proposes the following reductions in the rates of duties:

On coffee, from 3 to 2 cents per pound.

On tea, from 15 to 10 cents per pound.

On coal, from $1.25 to 50 cents per ton.

On salt, from 18 and 24 cents to 8 and 12 cents per 100 pounds.

On pig iron, from $7 to $6 per ton.

On iron manufactures, a reduction from an average of 43 to 36 per cent.

Steel railway bars 1 cent per pound, and part steel rails 3-4 cents per pound, instead of 1 3-4 cents.

On clothing wools valued at 32 cents and less, 8 cents per pound and 9 per cent *ad valorem*; on same wools valued at over 32 cents, 10 cents per pound and 8 per cent *ad valorem*. The duties on combing wools are the same. The average reduction is 6 per cent.

On woollen cloths, shawls, and other manufactures of wool, 40 cents per pound and 30 per cent *ad valorem*; on flannels, blankets, hats, knit goods, yarns, not exceeding 40 cents per pound in value, the duty is to be 16 cents per pound; when valued between 40 and 60 cents, 24 cents per pound; and, above 60 cents in value, 32 cents per pound, with 30 per cent *ad valorem*. The reduction is from an average of 69 to 56 per cent.

On carpets woven entire for rooms, 50 per cent *ad valorem*; on Saxony and Wilton carpets, 70 cents per square yard and 30 per cent *ad valorem*; on Brussels, 44 cents per square yard and 30 per cent *ad valorem*; on tapestry Brussels, 28 cents per square yard and 30 per cent *ad valorem*; on three-ply, ingrain, etc., 17 cents per square yard and 30 per cent *ad valorem*. The reduction is from 15 to 20 per cent.

On cotton goods, there is a general reduction of 10 per cent of the existing tax.

The duty on lumber is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent.

Among the articles put on the free list are raw hides and skins.

There is also a slight reduction in the duties on leather, copper-manufactures, cork, and some other articles.

The same bill reduces the tax on tobacco to 20 cents per pound, repeals the tax on gas, bank-checks, matches, and agreement stamps. The total reduction is of taxes that last year produced $31,000,000.

Mr. Dawes estimates that the reductions proposed will reduce the revenue from the Tariff, on the basis of last year's imports, to the amount of $19,000,000, and, from Internal Revenue, $12,000,000. But this is on the assumption that only the same amount of goods will be imported, when the experience of all Governments has been, that a reduction of duties, especially from an excessive rate, is followed by a large increase of revenue. The reduction of the tax on cheap cotton goods to 20 per cent would produce a revenue from that source far in excess of the present prohibitory rates.

The reductions by the Committee are not, we repeat, what the country ought to expect or has demanded. But the friends of Revenue-Reform on that Committee have been governed by a desire to have something practicable, and have therefore reported a bill which they think can be passed, and which they can compel the Senate to adopt. The one redeeming feature of the bill is, that it assails Protection; that it attacks the monopoly system; and, though it does not repeal all Protective duties, it reduces them nearer to the Revenue standard. The bill is not in any way a Free-Trade bill. It is not even a bill which establishes a Tariff for Revenue; but it is a bill which reduces the present Protective duties, and prepares the way for the next Congress to make further destruction of the system. As an original Tariff bill, it differs nothing in principle from the present law; but, in point of fact, it is greatly superior, because it mitigates the abominations and robberies of the present law.

Judging by the fact that this bill is reported by Messrs. Burchard, Brooks, Kerr, Finkelnburg, and Beck, all of them sterling friends of Revenue-Reform, we suppose that the only hope of any Tariff-Reform at this session depends upon the passage of this bill, and that the choice is this bill or nothing, or something worse than no legislation at all. We, therefore, conclude that the best policy for the friends of Tariff-Reform is to support the bill, and especially to prevent any separation of the Tariff clauses and those relating to Internal Revenue. However strong may be the impulse to amend the bill, something is due to the judgment of those on the Committee who have matured this measure.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, in giving the history of this bill in Committee, says that "Apprehensions are naturally entertained by the party-leaders that a month's quarrel in the Republican ranks in the House over the Tariff could not take place without the animosities engendered going outside of Congress, and, perhaps, even breaking out in the Philadelphia Convention. It is the earnest desire of the Administration chiefs in Congress that the great struggle over Tariff issues, which all recognize as impending, should be postponed until after the Presidential election, and that only a short compromise bill should be passed this session, in order to make a show of reducing taxation, with which to go into the canvass."

The friends of Reform, recognizing this bill, imperfect as it is, as something more than a show of reducing taxation, had, perhaps, better unite in its support, and force the Protectionists to take it as it is, or go before the country refusing to reduce or repeal taxation no longer necessary.

Governor Palmer's letter presents the present condition of affairs in its true light. The whole division in the Republican party is due to the fact that the President has permitted the management of all the departments of the Government to fall into the hands of men more intent upon their own selfish ends than upon the public interest. He has obstinately rejected all appeals by his Republican supporters to correct the various evils growing out of this mismanagement, and has sacrificed and bartered away every authority and power to unprincipled men that he might be renominated. A close corporation, principally of office-traders in the Senate, have become the depositories of Executive power, and the class of men these have fastened upon the public has neither been creditable to the party nor useful to the service. The Executive and Legislative powers being thus practically united in a few men, there have been innovations upon established principles, wild infractions of personal liberties and of the political powers of States, which are wholly indefensible. All remonstrances and appeals to the President, and to those to whom he has committed control, have been in vain. The renomination has been the beginning and the end, to which all other considerations have been made subordinate.

Governor Palmer recognizes the fact that, if he were to accept a nomination from the Grant, or Administration, Convention, he would of necessity have to advocate the re-election of the President, and indorse the unfortunate past. This he could not do consistently, and, therefore, he could not do it at all. He prefers, therefore, in advance to state his unwillingness to be placed in any such position.

The views expressed by Governor Palmer are those entertained by a large proportion of the Republicans of Illinois. They cannot support the nomination of General Grant, unless in the remote contingency of the greater evil, a Democratic candidate. They look to the Republican Convention at Cincinnati for the nomination of Republicans where personal character and fitness, and long acquaintance with public affairs, are a guarantee that they have some knowledge of the science of government, and will themselves administer the duties of their office with regard to the interests of the country, and not of a few politicians and adventurers.

AN OUTRAGEOUS MONOPOLY.

The American Wood Paper Company, the possessors of the old French Mellier patent for making white paper out of straw, have had the audacity to ask Congress to pass an act restoring and legalizing the old monopoly. This patent expired three or four years ago, having served its legal term, and was of doubtful validity before it expired. The Courts have already ventilated its renewals. It was proved that the Commissioner refused to impose this burden again upon the press, but a deputy was found who made a nominal renewal. An attempt to enforce the document developed the fact that it was signed the day after the Commissioner left office, and, of course, it was adjudicated as worthless. To come before Congress and ask for the renewal of this imposition is the very height of impudence. The tax upon print paper is tax upon knowledge, and, if such a tax is objectionable when it yields returns to the general revenue, how much more objectionable is it when it yields returns exclusively to the holders of the monopoly? This monopoly has now expired by its own limitation, and to attempt a renewal of it under such circumstances as the Courts have developed, and with a doubt resting upon its validity even when it was presumed to be in operation under law and equity, is an outrageous attempt at exaction, which ought, on its very face, to convince any Congressman as to his clear duty in the premises. We call the special attention of the Illinois members of Congress to these facts, lest the lobby agents of this unconscionable monopoly may succeed in carrying out their plans by covering up the facts in the case. The passage of the act will add a tax of a cent a pound on paper to swell the profits of a wealthy company which has already enriched itself in a questionable manner.

The *Interior*, the organ of the Presbyterian denomination in Chicago and throughout the West, having, in a recent number, expressed the opinion that the Republican party had outlived its usefulness, that President Grant had failed to accomplish what he was expected to perform, and that the Cincinnati movement was a hopeful sign for the country, some of the organs of the office-holders have been taking it to task for heresy, to whom it replies:

Our reply to such journals as seek to array party prejudice against the *Interior* for candid, and absolutely unpartisan, expressions upon the political situation, shall be brief. The moral status of our Government for the next four years will be determined within the next two months. When conventions have met, adopted their platforms, and nominated their candidates, it is too late. It is the duty of every Christian patriot, and especially of the Christian press, *now* to use every lawful means within their grasp to resist a downward plunge, and to compel the great political parties to commit themselves, in men and measures, to purity, justice, and righteousness. American politics and statesmanship should be, as they can be, and, if we preserve our national integrity and prosperity, must be, elevated to the plane of Christian morality and charity. The Gospel cannot, and will not, recognize the caucus and the political convention either as neutral grounds or impregnable fastnesses; but will, in the end, either take possession of them or break them in pieces. The power is now in the hands of the Christian public to project the national politics toward a goal of honor and renown unapproached by any nation in the world's history. Shall we make our power felt, or shall we float, like worthless driftwood, upon the eddying and uncertain tide?

Williams College.

A venerable and honored institution is Williams College. The graduates for three-quarters of a century have been distinguished for their intellectual vigor, and more especially for their marked influence upon the moral and religious welfare of the people among whom they have lived and labored. In this they have given practical effect to the teachings of the able men who, as its Presidents and Professors, have impressed their own high character and purposes upon the young men committed to their care. In her Presidents, Williams has been especially fortunate. They have always ranked among the ablest divines of the age in which they lived. Among them no one has ever attained a higher position as an able Christian scholar than Rev. Dr. Hopkins, who, the telegraph informed us last week, had been warned by increasing years and failing health to resign. Inaugurated in 1834, his Presidency has extended through thirty-eight years. His predecessor, Dr. Griffin, was very feeble for the last three or four years of his Presidential term, so that Dr. Hopkins has virtually been its ruling spirit as well as its President for forty years. That he has thought best to resign will cause a thrill of sadness in the mind of every student and friend of Williams College; but it is one of those events which no amount of ability and of moral worth can prevent. Dr. Hopkins has had the respect and esteem of his students more generally and more cordially perhaps than any other college President in the whole history of the country. His great wisdom, keen and accurate knowledge of human nature, and his unvarying kindness, have impressed and controlled hundreds of young men, and added greatly to their usefulness in society; while his published sermons and metaphysical works mark him as one of the ablest thinkers and ripest scholars of this or any other age. We need scarcely predict that they will live and bless mankind for generations after he has gone to his reward.

The President-elect, Rev. P. A. Chadbourne, D. D., himself a graduate of Williams under Dr. Hopkins, is a man of varied learning and commanding abilities. His contributions to the literature of the day have abundantly proved his fitness for the high position to which he has been called. As Professor in Williams College, and as President of Madison (Wis.) University, he has shown unusual capacity as an educator. Those who know him will be prepared to believe that no man in the country is better fitted to fill the chair made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hopkins.

The bigot of the period is to be found at East Brent, Highbridge, England, and his name is George A. Denison, "Sole Manager of the East Brent Parochial School." Under the operations of the Elementary Education act, which has established a system of common school education similar to ours in many respects, a Government Inspector had applied for admission, and had also sent a series of questions touching the administration of the school, to which "The Sole Manager, etc.," made reply, that he did not admit Government Inspectors inside his school; that the establishment of common schools was irreligious; that he should refuse to pay school-rates; that, if the Inspector decided to inspect the school from the outside, he was at liberty to do so, and that he would be happy to give him a luncheon, provided that he said nothing about the school; and that he would not answer any questions or letters about the school. A happier instance of a bigoted pedagogue could hardly be found, and makes the existence of Squeers and his type in England a probability. The best disposition of his school would be to levy upon it for non payment of rates, and close it up. The existence of such a school is much more distressing than the warrant would be.

The strike of the agricultural laborers in Warwickshire attracts much attention in England. Several of the metropolitan journals have special correspondents on the ground, whose letters reveal an unsuspected depth of wretchedness. The London *Telegraph* publishes *verbatim* the account given by one of the strikers of his life. He says: "I am 29 years of age, married, with three children. I have worked for the same master for fifteen years. I have earned 18d per day, and been at work ten hours a day. The earnings of myself and my family are 11s 2d per week. * * My food is, generally, a bread and water mess for breakfast, and, if we have it, a cold potato. My dinner is a boiled dumpling, with potatoes and onions in it. My supper is a bit of bread, cup of tea, and a tiny bit of cheese (if we have it); and, for a treat, an onion. We can never get beef or mutton, but sometimes a pig's liver,—say six times a year. * * I pay £4 per annum for my house and garden, 36 yards by 15." The kind of tea Warwickshire laborers drink may be conjectured from the fact, stated by a correspondent of the London *News*, that the allowance is one spoonful of "tea dust" to seven people.

The 1st of July will witness the closing of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School of Massachusetts. Since 1859, the State has kept a school-ship lying in Boston harbor, and has kept it full of boys, arrested for every manner of crime. In these 12 years, it has cost $315,000. It has received 2,218 boys; and has sent 75 into the army, 850 into various trades, and 830 to sea. Its success has been great, and, nevertheless, its termination is to be rejoiced in, because it is due to the success of a far better charity, the State Visiting Agency, which devotes itself to preventing crime by finding homes and occupations for vagrant girls and boys. So well has this plan worked that, while the majority of our States are enlarging their old jails or building new ones, Massachusetts is able to do away with the Nautical Branch of her Reform School, and is considering the expediency of entirely giving up her Reform School for girls. The superiority of prevention to cure was never better illustrated than by the beneficent work of this Visiting Agency.

One of the most curious suits on record has just been tried in Paris. M. Paul Feval has written a witty work, the "Rue de Jerusalem," in which the main character is Madame La Goret, a countrywoman, enormously rich, but so miserly that she starves her servants, and mutilates her son in order to escape paying for a substitute for him in the army; she allows her husband to die for want of a doctor and proper care, and she believes that Louis XVII., the lost Dauphin, is still alive. She is represented as living in the Department of Orne; and a young man, Goupil by name, who has just come to Paris from his home in Orne, read the "Rue de Jerusalem," became convinced that La Goret was a caricature of his mother, and sued M. Feval for heavy damages. Of course, such a ridiculous suit failed. Madame Goupil's foibles have been mercilessly exposed, her son has been laughed at by all Paris, has had to pay the costs of his suit, and has the satisfaction of knowing that three new editions of the "Rue de Jerusalem" have been issued, and that its success has surpassed that of any other of M. Feval's sixty books.

One of the first cases under the new Ohio Liquor law has just been tried in Monroe County, in that State. The plaintiff, the mother of four children, sued a saloon-keeper for having sold liquor to her husband at divers times during the last twelve months. The testimony was wholly circumstantial. No one had seen the plaintiff's husband drink anything in the saloon in question. He had, however, been seen there quite often, and had been drunk quite often. The defendant swore that he had not sold or given him a drop of liquor during the time specified. The jury nevertheless gave the plaintiff damages of $600. It is doubtful whether such testimony in any other suit would have secured the same verdict, and the fact points out the great danger of our new Liquor law,—the danger of unduly severe damages. There is a large class of one-sided men in every community, who, if allowed to serve on juries in such cases, will insist upon verdicts that will be a mockery of justice. We have gone far enough in protecting weak men and women from our liquor-dealers; let us see to it now that our protection is not abused.

It is meet that all the triumphs of human talent and ingenuity should be promptly chronicled. We hasten, therefore, to note the triumph of ingenuity displayed in the discovery, by the Methodist Conference now in session in Brooklyn, of the real cause of Communism and liquor. The Conference gravely announces that both are the direct result of the existence of Sunday mails. Does the Conference really believe that stopping the carriage of mails on Sunday would dissolve the Internationale and shut up our saloons and distilleries? If it does, its faith could remove the Rocky Mountains and be unconscious of any exertion whatever. As Oliver Cromwell said to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1652, so in 1872 we say to the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church: "I beseech you, I beseech you, my beloved brethren, I beseech you in the bowels of grace, I beseech you to believe that you may be mistaken."

One of the most remarkable effects of the innovations which have recently characterized Japanese life is the conclusion of a treaty between Japan and China, making the relations between them perfectly reciprocal and equal. For over 2,000 years these two nations, so near together, both of a common race, and with many features in common, have maintained a policy of the strictest isolation, and a degree of exclusive dignity, which have always bordered on the ridiculous. Now, however, under the influence of nineteenth century civilization, the barriers are broken down, and the respective nations stand in harmonious relations of peace to each other, and will enjoy unrestricted social and commercial relations. It is of local importance that the Chinese version of the article in the American treaty, by which it is urged that, in the event of a war with any third Power, the good offices of America will be accepted, has been transferred to the new treaty.

For some years, the approach of spring has been the signal for the appearance, at one of our frontier-posts, of the Indian Chief Red Cloud, who makes a solemn treaty of peace with some confiding official, receives wealth of blankets, guns, and stores, and returns to his hunting-grounds until the year brings back the treaty-season again. It has just been discovered that Red Cloud is a first-class confidence-man. He leads no tribe, and no part of a tribe. He was deposed from the headship of the Sioux six years ago, and has since then lived on his reputation, and made each year a treaty of peace for thousands of warriors over whom he had no control whatever. The fact that this "simple child of the prairie" has gulled the simpler inhabitants of our cities with such dexterity and perfect success, is a fit commentary on our management of Indian affairs, from first to last.

Boston is properly horrified over the story of a Puritan of the Puritans, who has just made her way home after twenty years' exile and suffering. When 18 years of age she married a missionary, and set sail with him for Hindostan. The vessel went to pieces on the Arabian coast, and her husband and herself reached land only to fall into the hands of the Bedouins. The Arab Chief murdered the man and married the woman. As her beauty waned, she was transferred from one harem to another, and finally became the wife, or slave, of a common water-carrier, from whom an American traveller ransomed her. After many trials she reached the Hub in safety. Sad to say, her relatives, who have absorbed her patrimony, do not greet her with passionate love, and are even venturing to ask whether she is not playing the *role* of Tichborne-Orton.

The Chinese Government, following in the wake of the Japanese, has appropriated $1,000,000 for sending annually thirty of the leading alumni of the Government colleges to complete their education in American colleges. The first deputation will arrive in San Francisco in July. These important movements of the Chinese Government show that the leaven of Western civilization is at work, and that the barriers of exclusiveness with which that nation has surrounded itself for so many years are one by one breaking down. The popularization of travel, under the express sanction of the Government and the benefits of thorough education, will accomplish a great work in the restoration of the "heathen Chinee."

We may well be proud of the fact that, while an American invented the telegraph, another American has practically perfected it. Joseph B. Stearns, of Boston, has patented an invention, which the Western Union Telegraph Company is fast putting into operation, by which the transmitting capacity of every wire is doubled. Of course, the impossibility of sending two currents in opposite directions on the same wire has not been made possible, but its practical equivalent has been realized. By this invention one set of signals can be sent by that part of the current that passes over a wire, and another set transmitted at the same time by that part of the current that returns through the earth.

The plans for the reorganization of the French army are nearly completed. The country is to be divided into twelve military regions, in each of which there will be a *corps d'armee*. Each of these will consist, nominally, of six brigades, really of five, because each will send one brigade to garrison Paris and Lyons, the two insurrectionary centres. The whole force is to consist of 1,200,000 men. Every Frenchman has to serve. The system of substitutes, and the exemption hitherto granted to the eldest sons of widows, etc., are both done away with. More important still, the army is denied the right to vote. The regulations about the reserves, etc., are substantially the same as those of Prussia.

The monomaniacs who met a short time since at Columbus, O., and formed a "National Prohibition" party, were, it appears, delightfully snubbed by the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Convention, then in session at Baltimore. They telegraphed to Baltimore their "kindly greetings," and received a courteous acknowledgment of their message, accompanied by the two statements that "Catholics entertain but slight hopes of party political movements in regard to the supply" of liquor, and that "Catholics rely upon the power of religion to destroy the demand by conquering the appetite." There is a deal of wisdom in these statements, which the men who believe in moral machinery would do well to read, mark, and inwardly digest.

The Acting Governor of Florida, Samuel T. Day, doesn't seem to scare worth a cent. He has received Reed's proclamation dauntlessly, and has retorted with a pronunciamento, declaring that Reed is, as ever, a fraud, and that he (Day) is the only *bona fide* ruler of the State. The rival Governors seem to be devoting themselves to making and unmaking subordinate officials as quickly as possible. As all of these will draw their salaries religiously, the State Treasury will be rapidly depleted, and the contest will go on until the last dollar is gone. There is a rumor that both Reed and Day have been arrested. If a majority of the Southern carpet-bag Governors could receive the same treatment, very few tears would be shed.

In these degenerate days, when the average man is no longer sufficiently egotistic to think that his little mind comprehends the universe, and so is no longer anxious to compel everybody to accept as right whatever seems right to him, it is refreshing to come across traces of the old Puritan spirit of religious intolerance and holy invective. The godless proprietors of one of the New Haven, Conn., journals issued their paper the morning after Fast Day, whereupon the Bridgeport *Standard* remarks, with true Christianity, that said proprietors are "an ungodly set of unpatriotic hogs," and accompanies this declaration with many other dignified and religious statements.

It seems as if there were quite enough sinecures among Government offices, but, notwithstanding, the President has created three more, by appointing three gentlemen as an Examining Board for the Treasury Department, under the rules of the Civil Service Reform. It is absolutely painful to think of the amount of work those three men will have. Whenever there is a situation that nobody applies for, they will have to examine the applicants. If anybody really wishes a place, of course the President will be reluctantly obliged to consent to a "suspension," and the Board will be politely ignored. Civil Service Reform is a dead letter until the 4th of March, 1873.

As a railroad train was moving out of Madrid, a few days ago, a dead body was found on the track. This not uncommon occurrence would not merit mention, were it not for the fact that the train was delayed for half a day, because it is Spanish law that a corpse must not be disturbed until a certain official has inspected it. This functionary could not be found for ten hours, and, during all that time, travel on the principal railroad in Spain was at a stand-still. It is a curious fact that, although revolutions never go backward, this land of revolutions never goes forward.

There is a mute, inglorious Milton domiciled in Fulton County, New York. He lives in a little red farm-house; he is a widower, and immensely wealthy; he spends part of his time in earnest correspondence with Bryant, Carlyle, Whittier, Emerson, Longfellow, and Tennyson; and he spends the rest in the construction of a great American epic poem, which will suddenly transform him into a speaking and honored Milton, and Spenser, and Shakspeare, combined. As he is advanced in years, and as the epic will require at least half a century for its completion, we are not without hopes that we may be spared its publication.

It is a fine old maxim of our common law, that a man should be considered innocent until proved to be guilty; but it may be carried too far. By English law, a man, after a certain number of convictions for crime, loses the benefit of the doubt, and may be arrested on mere suspicion at any time, and required to prove that he is obtaining an honest living. Doubtless, a sincerely penitent man may be sometimes sorely hampered by such a regulation, but, on the other hand, it prevents the worst feature of New York City,—the political ascendency of well-known criminals.

A Washington despatch says that the House Foreign Affairs Committee, during their session yesterday, discussed the political situation, and decided that it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what will be the end of the political movements on foot. About the 5th of June it will puzzle a good many other people in Philadelphia besides the lawyers to tell what will be the end.

Australia is looking anxiously for a Moses to put an end to one of the plagues of Egypt, which is afflicting the southern part of that island. Adelaide has been visited by a swarm of locusts, which, if we may trust the accounts of eye-witnesses, darkened the sun, filled the air, and stripped the earth of every green thing.

POLITICAL.

Colonel N. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, said to a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*: "I shall go to Cincinnati, and burn all the bridges behind me."

—A Washington despatch to the St. Louis *Times* announces that among the latest who have declared adhesion to the Cincinnati Convention is General Alfred Pleasanton.

—This is the pleasantly familiar way in which the New Orleans *Mitrailleuse* talks to Governor Warmoth: "Now, young man, look out for squalls. We are going for you. What we *have done* to show up your true character, is but the bite of a musquito to what you may expect. We *have* the points, and *dare* to use them."

—Pensylvania politics are thus reviewed by the Detroit *Tribune*:

Personal ambition and corrupt rings are thus jeoparding Republican success in the great State of Pennsylvania, controlling a large electoral vote, and always close in the result. Still, perish everything generally rather than that Simon Cameron should not have his way!

—Immediately beneath a call for the Michigan Republican State Convention, the Jackson *Citizen* has an editorial closing thus:

How long it will take Republicans to learn that the most dangerous enemies of their party are its Camerons, Chandlers, Conklings, and Mortons? It is plain to be seen that the domineering, anti-Republican course of these men is making more Liberal Republicans to-day than all other agencies combined. And who is chiefly responsible for their influence and power? Not the people so much as Ulysses S. Grant.

—A New Orleans correspondent of the New York *World* puts ex-Senator Harris, Congressman Sypher, and Speaker Browster among the aspirants for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Kellogg.

—*Ross' Paper* says of the Liberal movement in Kansas:

We mean business. There is no going back, and we shall expect the Cincinnati Convention to act with promptness and vigor by placing a distinctively Liberal Republican ticket in the field. To go to Cincinnati and make no nominations, would be worse than not going at all.

—The Lawrence *Journal* (Republican) thus speaks of the Liberal Convention in Kansas:

The Liberal Republican movement at Topeka was a respectable one, both in numbers and character. It was composed in good part of men who have stood high in the ranks of the Republican party, and whose devotion to Republican principles is unquestioned. However much we may differ with them as to the policy of the movement they have commenced, we cannot impugn the sincerity of their motives. Parties are but the instrument of the people, not their master. If these gentlemen think that the interests of the country require a new organization, it is their privilege to inaugurate one. Their appeal must be to the judgment of the people. Their arguments must be met, not by denunciation, but by counter-arguments. The people are in a mood to study closely and dispassionately the political situation. The Republican party is composed mainly of thoughtful men. They will hear, and then judge.

—Here are a few comments of Pennsylvania Republican papers, on the nomination of Hartranft for Governor—some made before and some since the nomination:

It will not do to make Hartranft our candidate. It is doubtful if we could elect him.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

If, in fact, Hartranft be nominated, then will it become the duty of all honest people of all parties—of all who believe that honesty in State administration is the greatest question now before the people of Pennsylvania—to defeat Hartranft for Governor.—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

The people will not support a man for the highest office whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Evans swindle.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Thousands of good and true Republicans have lost confidence in him, and, in case he is nominated, will either vote against him or not vote at all.—*Scranton Republican.*

It is now conceded on all hands that the ticket must be reconstructed, or a Waterloo defeat awaits it.—*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The great fact is, that in this canvass the Republican party is divided. The State Convention gave General Hartranft a majority on the first ballot, but there was a bitterness in the minority which we do not like. It was the failing of the barometer which presages the storm. The refusal to make Hartranft's nomination unanimous was a significant fact, and one which we cannot overlook.—*Philadelphia Post.*

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

Mr. Lincoln met the issues of his time bravely and well, as history will record; but he left other issues for our time, and these issues are not being met by his successor. The question then was, the Existence of the Nation. The question now is the Purification and Elevation of the Administration of the Government. And the men whom General Grant has called around him, the men to whom he gives his greatest confidence, and who seem to have the largest influence over him, are either the open corruptors of the public service, or the free contemners and scouters of all the efforts to improve and redeem it. Here is the difficulty, this is the danger. And the citation of Mr. Lincoln's example, instead of concealing or excusing it, only exposes it to fuller view and sharper condemnation.

PERSONAL.

There is a bust of John Brown in the museum of Genoa.

—Harriet Beecher Stowe makes $15,000 a year off her Florida farm.

—Ross Winans is raising prize beef at his farm near the Relay House, Ind.

—A number of Detroit gentlemen will build and maintain a club house at the St. Clair Flats.

—Ole Bull thinks that, by proper culture Leavenworth will produce a violinist second to none in the land, in the person of Miss Ella Few.

—The first to cross the recently erected Cincinnati and Newport bridge were an eloping couple fleeing to the wrath to come.

—Two Montreal gentlemen, who were in England last fall, are large holders of Tichborne bonds.

—A daughter of James Russell Lowell was married in Cambridge, Mass., a few days ago, to Edward Burnett, of Boston.

—A Florida negro ate two bushels of dried apples on a bet, refreshed himself at the town pump, and burst.

—Bayard Taylor has rented his country seat at Kennett Square, Pa., and is selling some of his other real estate.

—President Grant's sons, Jesse and Ulysses, are to go to Europe in June, and return with Miss Nellie Grant at the end of summer.

—Mr. John Martin, member of Parliament for Meath, never votes. This is tacit protest against English injustice to Ireland in not giving her a Parliament of her own.

—Two young lawyers of Louisville, T. De Witt Duncan and James H. Thornwell, have become candidates for the ministry of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

—R. S. Fergus, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly a Captain in the Fourteenth Infantry, is the twenty-third American officer who has entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt.

—The story that "the Queen of Madagascar takes *Harper's Weekly*," originated in the fact that one of her loving subjects sent her a leg and wing of roast missionary, inclosed in an old copy of the periodical mentioned, which was found in the lining of the missionary's hat-box.

HAVANA.

A Run to Cuba—Scenes on the Briny Wave.

First Impressions of the City—The Desecrated Tomb of Castanon.

Description of the Captain General—Portrait of an Insurgent.

The Cathedral, and the Grave of Columbus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 4.

The ship Moro Castle is built on the principle of a canvass-back duck, and serves up as good food. It is about 280 feet long, and the hull was built new during the war, and provided with a powerful walking-beam engine, taken out of a large lake steamer. It is of 1,680 tons burden, and has berths for 191 first-class passengers, carrying no steerage folks. The fare to Havana is $70, and the accommodations are equal to the best Cunard steamer. This line, called the Atlantic Mail Company, consists, besides, of the large propellers Missouri and Crescent City. Every other voyage, the vessels stop at Nassau, charging $50, and from Nassau to Havana, $20. The average time is less than five days.

MID-PORT SCENES.

The attractions of a sea-voyage are confined to asking the Captain when we will pass Hatteras, and how far we are off shore, and to hearing the chorus of the sea-sick solemnly ascending, as they make herculean efforts to get that last drop off their stomachs. I saw one man this trip who looked as if he could nearly retch the inside of himself to be the outside, but then he wouldn't have had a coat to his stomach. The gloominess of the human countenance under such circumstances is proof of man's total depravity,—that looking at the sea as it is had intentions upon the man; that living on the brink of eruption which never happens; the buoyancy of the brain, which goes up with the ship, and is indisposed to return with it; and the diabolical smell of food, and sight of irritating people who never get sea-sick.

The first night out died on the lights of Barnegat and Absecom, and we saw nothing of Hatteras except a blowing sea, which broke some bulk-lights and scared a chambermaid. The fifth-day morning we discovered Florida,—a long, low, yellow beach, backed by grassy mounds of sand, and the tops of high woods of the interior. That night we saw the lights of Carisfort, Florida, and Sombrero,—places whose lonesomeness made us wonder that some order of monks never made themselves useful enough to undertake the lighting up of the coasts of the earth, and so consume their wax-tapers with some object. At 11 o'clock, Thursday, the sixth day out, we saw the Pan of Matanzas rise with misty blueness through the sea-air, the highest object in the chain of mountains; and, at noon, the "Maiden's Paps," under the warm sky, betokened the city near at hand. Running close to the shore, we see the village of Guanabacoa, and the first palms and cocoa-trees around its villas. The air smells warm and rich, like a fruit-shop and a hay-field; but Nunky Ralph remarks that it all seems very much like the Chesapeake Bay, and isn't foreign enough. Hundreds of little flying-fish, not much bigger than grasshoppers, dart over the coraline waters like juvenile meteors; two porpoises go soberly along about their business, pig-fashion; and one shark's fin sticks up, like a travelling mulberry-stalk, as he makes his way toward the Bahamas. Now we see the Moro Tower rise up above a bastion-place in the cliffs, and the city spreads along the shore of the sea, and unfolds, and shines, and sparkles. The trunks are strewn all over the gangways, and the servants look hard money at you out of their open countenances.

GOING ASHORE.

The pilot comes aboard in a Panama hat, and gives orders to the engineer. We glide up the deep and narrow entrance, crowded with shipping at the pool within,—the Spanish flag of yellow at our foremast,—and soon we see the heavy Spanish iron-clads, the double-turreted American Monitor, and hear the band on our flag-ship receiving us with the tune of Yankee Doodle. Boats, thick as goslings round the old goose, besiege us; American launches come off for the mail; boats like covered market-wagons to be hired; and there, amongst them, we drop anchor, and wait two full hours for permission to land; for it seems that to-day is one of their innumerable holy-days, and they are carrying Lazarus, or somebody, around town to make a good utility example of him. We suffer this delay with some utterances of an impious nature, and finally are delivered over to the New York Hebrew who runs for the San Carlos Hotel, who puts us in his boat, and delivers us up to the landing-office. This latter chap, smoking a cigarette, takes $4.25 gold from us, in addition to the $4 we two paid for our passports, and we must pay $4.25 more to leave the city. The fellow who looks at our baggage holds out his hand with Castilian morality for a fee, and we then go right up into the narrow streets of the old and walled town, seeing perfectly naked children of both sexes, screaming costermongers, asses, and little Cuban ponies packed down with hampers of matting to hold milk-pans, big negresses smoking cigars, volunteers uniformed in bluish drab, with red badges on their Panama hats; by American street-cars; by *volantes* standing in the portals of great marble-tiled dwellings; by the manacled chain-gang working on the streets; by divers smells strong enough to slay; by priests in wide hats; over Belgian blocks, and finally into the Hotel San Carlos, where we are to pay $3.50, gold, a day. This hotel, like all the rest, encompasses a fine marble hall, high and cool, which extends quite round the court-yard, and is uniform in every story. The bed-rooms are large and good; the bedsteads are of iron; and in every bed there is a breeding flea. Every bed-room opens upon an iron balcony, where one can sit and watch people in the houses opposite and in the street.

In the *Espana*—daily commercial paper—we found our names thus reported the Friday after we arrived: *Jorge Poivnsend, Raizli Goiwsend.* How much a thousand for these Castilian compositors?

HAVANA.

Less than one-third of Havana is enclosed by the old walls, or only the eastern side of the town, which lies bow-shaped along the harbor, while the walls make the cord of the bow, and are pierced by several picturesque gates, and defended at the sea-end by an old fort, called La Punta, while, at the land-end, the Arsenal lies just without the wall. There is a cleared space on the exterior of the wall, for nearly its whole length of a mile, and also a broad, boulevarded drive, called the Prado, or the Paseo del Ysabel, near or upon which are all the street "sights" of Havana. At the sea-end of the wall, upon the sharp cape of the city, is the Royal Prison,—Spain's longest souvenir to Cuba for all the future,—where Lopez was garroted Sept. 1, 1851; the eight boys shot by the Volunteers, 1871, and the remainder of their companions now serve in the chain-gang. This unpopular edifice is 100 years old, while the two forts beside it, Le Punta and El Moro, across the channel, are two centuries and three-quarters old. The distance to the Moro is not much above a quarter of a mile, and its commanding height makes it stare like a sentry down upon the open lawn, partly paved, and shaded by small, young trees, where, sitting in the felon's chair, Lopez said his last words: "I am willing to die for my beautiful Cuba." There also, picked out, every eighth man, big or small, the students doomed to glut the love of cruelty of the Volunteers were shot to death, with 15,000 Castilians, so-called, looking on, under arms. In the prison above, thirty of those well-bred, delicate lads may be seen at present, when the cupidity of the jailors will permit. As in all other things Cuban, these Cuban boys are turned by the Spanish officials into a means of revenue.

THE TOMB OF CASTANON.

The cemetery of the city lies near the sea-shore, outside the walls, adjacent to a lepers' hospital and an alms-house. It is entirely unlike our places of sepulture, being a succession of great court-yards, encompassed by catacombs four tiers high. The tomb of Gonzalez Castanon was closed only with a glass pane, about large enough to pass the coffin through the frame had the glass been broken. The coffin was not visible within, but the glass space was bedecked with mourning velvet, and between the velvet and glass were many flowers, some gilded chins, a crucifix, two wreaths of yellow *immortelles*, and the portrait-photograph of the deceased, inscribed below, in gilt letters, upon a black ribbon,

"He died for his King and Cuba."

This, at least, was the translation made by a negro grave-digger, who spoke English exceedingly well.

Castanon was a young man of a dogged, proud, at-bay sort of face, dark and cold in expression, and very thoroughly a Spaniard. He had a sun-burnt color, a sceptical, pent-up spirit, and the professional bravery of a Latin journalist, determined to fight his way out where he could not write it out. His lips, covered with a handsome black moustache, were cold, thin, and curling; he was rather meagre and muscular, and wore light-gray clothes. He is said to have established the *Voz de Cuba*, a bigoted Spanish journal, and he was not, probably, above 35 years old when he died. He wrote with fervor and fluency, and affected to despise the Cubans. Bluffing it out to the last, he went over to Key West to fight a duel, and was treacherously assassinated by some of the many Cuban refugees there who had lost their estates and country, and hated him as the exponent of Spanish rigor and insolence. I asked the guide what had been done with the mutilated gravestone, "desecrated" by the medical students.

"That is the same," said he; "look at those marks!"

By an effort of vision, made with effect only at the proper angle with the surface of the glass, two faint marks were discovered, running transversely for the length of about a foot, and apparently cut with a diamond upon a finger-ring.

"Is that all?" we asked, indignantly.

"Yes. They did nothing else."

We stood there in speechless wonder that an offence like this could involve the deliberate execution of eight schoolboys; and, when we heard the circumstances of the offence, the inhumanity of the punishment seemed worse than the wildest excesses of French Communism. Near at hand is a dissecting-room for the pupils of the Medical College. Strolling around the cool, green plats of grass, some foolish boy scratched this pane, nearly two years after the death of Castanon. And such was the demoniac spirit of the Volunteers that they slew eight in cold-blood, and sent above thirty, for years, to the chain-gang, Spain's officers concurring.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA.

The Palace of the Captain General is a roomy, white building, fronting a square full of green trees and a barracks; it is near the harbor and within the walls. The present Captain General is General Villate, El Conde de Valmesada, a Count and a Field Marshal, aged 50 years. He is the successor of a series of mild and rapacious men, such as Concha, Rodas, and Dulce, who failed to comply on every occasion with the brutal requirements of the Volunteers; and these demanded this coarse type of man to wreak their wishes upon the Cubans. They are already disappointed with Valmesada, because he has notably failed to quiet the insurrection by pillaging, shooting, and insulting the relatives of folks accused of leading it. Three times Valmesada has gone into the interior toward Santiago, vowing never to return till he had extinguished the last remnant of the revolt; and every time he has come back mortified and disappointed, to vent his love of glory upon newspaper-reporters, and make the censorship of the press more rigid, so that the people of Havana, and, indeed, of the United States, know nothing except that the war flourishes, and the Spaniard's empire trembles in the scale of chance.

To look upon, Valmesada is a very fat and gross man, weighing about 250 pounds; his wife remains in Spain, and this is said to fret his spirit. He has a dark, pitted face, broad and beefy; small, black eyes; a narrow, bull-dog forehead; ears set low toward the neck; two or three chins; and a black, waxed moustache, and small goatee. He stands straight and round, and is of an alert temperament, severe, piercing, intent, and an address overbearing and bullying. Although a noble, he looks like a Captain of Police. His dress, on general occasions, is red breeches; a blue coat, buttoned to the neck, ornamented at the sleeves with slashings and gimp of gilt; and his long, cocked chapeau is likewise covered with gold lace so deeply as nearly to hide the black, feathery texture of the body of the hat. His varnished boots are set with gold spurs. He is said to affect French dress and habits, and bears out that charge in appearance.

I had often wondered what sort of being a Cuban Captain General might be. Take a coarse, *blase*, dark, sensual officer; try in vain to make him a gentleman; invest him with loud clothes and harness; and give him certain feudal virtues, such as pride of word, rigorous severity in the line of equity, and cool, careless disregard of anything but taxes, contracts, etc; and you have Valmesada,—a type of Cortes, Ben Butler, and Lafayette Baker. His office and that of the Captain General of India, are the most lucrative on the globe held by Europeans, not sovereigns. The pay is about $100,000, and the plunder millions.

The court-receptions of the Captain-General,—who is looked upon as the Viceroy and personal representative of the sovereign—are held half-a-dozen times a year, with great fuss and flourish, the fortresses and war-vessels firing salutes, and bands of music in the little square before the Governor's Palace playing State airs while the carriages drive up and drop the callers, all in court-dress, wearing the crosses and blazonries of rank or decoration. The late revolution in Spain disturbed the order of State-days, and, since the Cuban revolt, the receptions have become more exclusively Spanish.

A CUBAN LEADER.

Passing into Frederick's photograph gallery, of Havana,—the New York Frederick,—I saw a picture which I presumed to be an actor playing Marius or Sartus. The clerk told me it was an insurgent named Moreno, captured and confined in the Moro. He was next to naked; his shirt and clothes torn to tatters; he bareheaded; and, with long, jet-black, matted locks, and beard, and with his drawn sword and wild eyes, he looked like a crazy man full of grief and despair. There is no news of any kind about the rebellion published at Havana, except Government lies allowed to be circulated on occasion. Despotism has sealed the very ears of people, so that they are afraid to listen.

THE TOMB OF COLUMBUS.

The first spot to which I paid a visit was the tomb of Columbus, in the Cathedral. Four years ago, I stood upon the site of his new monument at Genoa, and, giving his nativity the benefit of the doubt that he was born in that city, rode also to Cogoleto, that Genoese suburb, which preserves the tradition that he was brought into life there.

The Cathedral of Havana is a mere imposing building that I had been led to believe; built of gray limestone, as it seemed; darkened and tarnished; and in several Doric orders, rising successively from capital to shaft,—the capitals oblique with the face of the building, so as to be in relief. Very broad was the edifice between its two squatty, hooded towers, which showed the venerable green of old bells, big and little, protruding through their grimy bars, and rung by mere hempen ropes, shiftless-fashion, caught in snoods near the ground. Deep and long also was the Cathedral, with rear apartments, stone-paved, in the way of sacristry and cloisters; and, behind all, the priests' quarters, where, in cool upper galleries, looking down on dripping blooms of richest green, those religious gadflies, the novitiate priests, unkempt in shirt collar, ungyved in shoes, packed their spiritual trunks with the speed of old travellers, as they rushed with greasy prayer-books up and down, learning lessons in grace by the quantity, like Americans in foreign picture-galleries.

"Big thing!" said Nunky Ralph, thus praying the multiplication table. But what a very formidable Kirk!"

THE CATHEDRAL.

"Yes," exclaimed Sir Gath, who was in a bad humor because no Congress-water had yet been discovered, and who held Congress-water to be necessary to every well-governed land—"yes! it is a pretty large second-class church, without loftiness, without original pictures, with a fire-engine back here in the transept, with blue and white wash over and under all, with tiled marble floors, and with a wondrous youthful priest in yonder side of the [illegible] aisle, who [illegible] while the little boy jingles the bell. If he had not picked his teeth, nothing here would have seemed natural!"

"I rather like it," said Nunky Ralph, "although my stomach never seemed so hollow before. I feel like Columbus when the worms got at him, and he was the early bird. It is a big kind of a church. It looks sufficiently heathen. That is a good-sized Dutch or Yankee organ up yonder at the head of the nave. Don't walk so hard, or they'll put us out! How little religion there is at this hour of the morning. That juvenile priest has only got one communicant, and looks as if *he* ought to be kicked out."

"Silence," said Sir Gath, with the familiarity of a man who had done it before; "I shall offer yonder priest a *medio peso*, with the same sense of innocence that I would offer a Methodist parson a ten-dollar marriage-fee!"

"Neither of them would take it," said Nunky Ralph. "They would spurn it!"

Here he dodged behind a pillar, as if as well acquainted with all forms of worship as a devout member of the tribe of Benjamin, and he affected to be studying out the brass intricacies of a large gangrened crucifix.

Sir Gath approached the priest, who had evidently been up late the night before, and had his gown on reversely. This priest was a man of great faith, supposing that his countenance could go smoothly into Heaven. He looked like a new blacking-box with features in it, not very cleanly put up, and scowled at Sir Gath, as he deserved to be regarded. The latter aged pilgrim addressed the priest in three languages at once, hoping that something would hit the mark:

"Archvegue! will you montre the Tombo de Colombo! Columbus' little bed! Colon! Columbus! L'Amiral!"

Here Sir Gath jingled several coins, ingeniously placed in his breeches-pockets, and never shaken on secular occasions. The priest looked a square meal out of the audacious stranger who could get up at 5 a. m.—earlier than the discoverer of his country; but hearing the tintinnabulation, properly concluded that

The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
The man's the gold, for all that!

"Gonzaga," said the priest, "show the tomb of Columbus!"

Gonzaga was a youth of no account physically, but with the touch of Nature in his simple, gentle face. He seemed very glad to get away from prayers, even to go to Columbus' grave; and we said many things to each other which neither understood, very confidingly.

"This is the tomb of Columbus," said the boy Gonzaga, in one burst of English which he had been playing like a tune over the keys of his teeth. "Christopher Columbus is buried there."

"Get rid of this honest idiot," said Nunky Ralph, "and let us feel that we are somewhere near Columbus, and somewhere far from Spain!"

Within two minutes the novitiate was divided with the priest, and piety was assumed between them. We also were in the presence of the man who had [illegible] the lost half of the star he lived on, the [illegible]ther coast of the bounding land, the reserve section of the globe, saved up by Heaven [illegible] Europe and old mankind to recover [illegible]ter upon it.

COLUMBUS IN HIS LITTLE BED.

Columbus died in 1506, just about a century prior to the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, and was interred at Valladolid, Spain. Seven years later, his ashes were removed to Seville, and soon joined by those of his son and successor, Diego. Thirty years after his death, the navigator was once more taken up and buried anew at the old city of Santo Domingo, in the Cathedral. When the Spanish were obliged to surrender St. Domingo to the French, in the second term of President Washington, they resolved, in a pious freak of impiety, to take up the Admiral and re-inter him in the City of Havana. By this time nothing was left of the poor wandering corpse but a quantity of mould, some morsels of bone, and fragments of the leaden coffin, which were put in a casket of gilded lead, not larger than a raisin-box, which was locked with an iron key, the key given to the Archbishop of St. Domingo, the casket inclosed in a coffin covered with velvet, lined and fringed with black and gold. Next day the Archbishop preached a sermon, and gave the key of the casket to a Commander of a brigantine called the Discoverer, whose vessel awaited the remains, and the people paraded and the vessels fired salutes. Twenty-two days afterward, the ship-of-the-line Lorenzo arrived at Havana, and the whole town was agog with priests, troops, and office-holders. After four days the body was disembarked, put on a mourning barge, and conveyed by a procession to the little plaza before the Governor General's Palace, where it was placed on a gold and ebony catafalque, throne-shaped, and [illegible] the spot where the first mass had been performed in the city. Here, the people looking on, the Captain General ordered the coffin and casket to be opened. Then the remains were sealed again, and the procession moved to the Cathedral, a quarter of a mile distant. After burial-services [illegible] and a sermon had been said, the coffin was borne from the catafalque, under the [illegible] dome, to the cavity prepared for it in the abutment of the choir. The Cathedral had then been finished 172 years. The marble slab put over the cavity somewhat later is still the quaint, but insufficient, tomb of Columbus.

THE NAVIGATOR'S GRAVESTONE.

It is about four feet by three in dimensions, and stands four feet above the floor. The bust, a little less than life-size, is in relief, within an oval border carved about like a laurel-wreath, and this again inclosed by a rectangular frame. The bust's shoulders are queer, and the face grave, without other character, and the whole affair is of poor execution. Columbus is represented pointing to a globe, which rises, like part of a cheese, to his breast. He is a square-jawed man, with a mustache, curly hair, no great [illegible] head, ruffles stiffly around his neck and at his sleeve, and, for the vest, half-mail, and a silken sash over the right shoulder. The inscription, upon a slab in relief below, is surrounded with parcels of marine emblems,—an anchor, an hour-glass, reel, compass and compass-box, and ropes, and a [illegible] or pensive female figure. The stone says "Fecit Habana, MDCCCXXI." The inscription—no great rhetorical effort,—is, in Spanish:

O! Restos e Ymagen del grande Colon!
Mil siglos durad guardados en la Urna,
Y en la remembranza de nuestra nacion.

Or thus, translated:

Oh! remains and image of the Great Colon!
A thousand ages endure preserved in this urn,
And in the remembrance of our nation.

The light around the tomb is dim and church like, and there is nothing else noticeable except an old painting on glass across the choir, which the Pope blessed in the year 1478. The Jesuits built the Cathedral, which is noticeable for its fine [illegible] horrid-looking cloisters, but for little else, except a repulsive painting of the Day of Judgment, some copies of portraits of the Evangelists, and a good deal of the usual holy gear of Spanish churches, in fonts, robes, etc. One of the bells was cast in 1664, and the bell-ringer in one of the towers makes cigars for a living, looking down on the harbor as he clips, spits, and wraps. The women [illegible] with their fans, and the church people live off the fame of Columbus. There is a bust of the discoverer, besides, in the Templete, or little memorial chapel, on the Plaza de Armes. Several of the markets, shops, cafes, etc., are called after Colon.

THE CHARACTER OF OUR DISCOVERER.

The life of Columbus is grand enough in its magnificent result, and also in the [illegible]city, reverence, and beauty of the man's nature, so well intended to harmonize with this vast and mysterious accomplishment. His griefs and sense of ingratitude return lead him the sympathy of posterity, and add him to the roster of men of troubled and exalted spirit. But as a discoverer only does he take the highest rank. His religious temperament was Spanish, not Italian, and he was amongst the first—by some authorities the very first—to propose the endowment of the New World with slavery. He was a better poet than politician, and one of his theories of the discovery was that, by this Western route, he could rescue Jerusalem from the Arabs. His treatment at the hands of the Spanish Government was humiliating, but not prolonged, and was atoned for by the conferral of his titles and honors upon his mediocre son, Diego, who had been permitted, meantime, to marry the grand-niece of the King of Aragon. He was not shot like Balboa, nor murdered like Pizarro, nor lost like Nicuesa. He is remembered by statues at Aspinwall (presented by the Empress Eugenie), at Genoa, and by the superb bronze group of Rogers at Washington, which are worthy of any human career. His first voyage took [illegible] days from the Canaries to the Bahamas, but he stayed 83 days in the New World, taking 70 days to return. He then remained in Spain six months, and sailed again with [illegible] men and 17 vessels. He made in all four voyages, as many as his body received burials; and he had, in early life, visited England, Iceland, Greece, and lived on the insular coast of Africa. He took out on his first voyage to America an Irishman, an Englishman, and a Jew. When Bobadilla sent Columbus home in chains, the Castilian population of Hispaniola rejoiced, [illegible] amongst other things, accused him of having baptized Indians," because he [illegible] slaves rather than Christians. He [illegible] casks of wine to America when he was [illegible] covering it, and the Government contractors of that day swindled him, so that the wine leaked out, and the old gentleman complained to the King.

The Tornado in Jasper County, Ill.

From the Olney (Ill.) Times.

The course of the storm seems to have been from the southwest to northeast. It passed about six miles west of this place, spreading death and destruction in its course as far as heard from. The first house in the path of the storm was a Mr. [illegible]maker's, the next that of Aquilla D[illegible], both of which were completely demolished, together with stables and outhouses. Providentially no persons were injured at either of these places. The next house in the path of the storm was that of Ezra [illegible] This house was a fine new two-story frame house, just built last summer, and was moved completely over with the roof on the ground and the lower floor and sills on it. Mrs. Mahaney was killed instantly, her head being crushed by the timbers, and, strange to say, although seven persons were in the house at the time, no one else was hurt. The next was the house of James Reed, in which there were eleven persons at the time it was struck by the storm, viz.: Hiram D[illegible], James Pope and wife, Mr. Benton and wife, Mrs. Lytle and her daughter 9 years old, Winfield Reed, Thomas Reed, and the smaller boys of Mr. Reed's. The following is the list of casualties at this place:

James Pope, killed; Mr. Benton, killed; Mrs. Lytle's daughter, 9 years old, killed; Winfield Reed, thigh broken; Mrs. Lytle, badly cut and bruised about the head and face; Thomas Reed, contusion of the arm and shoulder; the two other Reed boys are badly bruised about the body and arms; Hiram Depen, contusion of left rib. Mrs. Benton is badly bruised, and together with the grief occasioned by the loss of her husband and son-in-law (Pope) is in a critical condition.

The dead and wounded were in the [illegible] about an hour and a half before they could be removed. Mr. and Mrs. Reed, with part of the family, were absent from home at the time, or the casualties would undoubtedly have been greater. The families of Pope and Benton lately moved from [illegible]land County, and were improving a farm close to Mr. Reed's, and were staying at Reed's until their buildings were [illegible]

The next house reached by the storm was that of Wm. Traxler, a log house, which was unroofed, and then striking his large barn, completely demolished it, killing [illegible] fine horses. Here the storm passed out on the prairie.

Some idea of the force of the storm may be had from the fact that huge oak trees from three feet to three and a half feet [illegible] were torn out by the roots and carried some distance. Undoubtedly, further casualties will be heard of.

—Dr. Clarke, General Baggage Agent of the European & North American Railway, has shipped a piece of baggage from St. John, N. B., direct to San Francisco, to go over the [illegible] R. R. and Maine Central, to be returned to [illegible] of New York. The object is to show [illegible] the shortest time from shore to shore [illegible] bill will accompany the baggage, on which agents at transfer stations will be required to [illegible]ter the date of its arrival and departure.

OFFICE FURNITURE.
DESKS.
THAYER & TOB[illegible]
Furniture Co[illegible]
FACTORY AND SALESROOM,
86, 88, 90 and 92 WEST RAND[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

[illegible] Railway Held Responsible for Freight Destroyed in Its Warehouse.

[illegible] Railway Cases—L. A. Willard's Estate—Judgments, Etc.

The Circuit Court.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

[illegible] before Judge Rogers and a jury, [illegible] action of Cornelius S. Eldridge [illegible] Chicago & Northwestern Railway [illegible] in which the plaintiff claimed the [illegible] library and accompaniments, [illegible] destroyed in the Company's warehouse [illegible] the fire of October 9. The books [illegible] at Omaha, consigned to Chicago. [illegible] instructed the jury substantially as [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] there was a finding [illegible] for $595.59—all he claimed.

INSURANCE AND RAILROAD CASES.

[illegible] on the case (statutory) was commenced [illegible] Elizabeth Budinger, administratrix of [illegible] Budinger, deceased, against the Michigan [illegible] Railroad Company. The damages are laid at $5,000.

[illegible] of assumpsit was commenced by [illegible] of the late Francis C. Sherman, [illegible] the Andes Insurance Company. [illegible] made in this suit for $10,000.

[illegible] the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific [illegible] Company. Hapgood, Bigelow & Co., [illegible] the use of Charles H. Reynolds, by an [illegible] assumpsit, claiming $1,000.

JUDGMENTS.

[illegible] other judgments, the following were [illegible]

[illegible] McKindley et al. v. Robert McConnell [illegible] Davis; $1,083.06.

[illegible] Kavanagh vs. Timothy M. Holden, [illegible]

[illegible] National Mutual Trust Company vs. [illegible] Stewart, by confession, $7,741.21.

The Superior Court.

LUCIUS A. WILLARD'S ESTATE.

[illegible] conservators of Lucius A. Willard, who [illegible] time since, declared to be an insane [illegible] having a healthy time. The jury [illegible] upon the question of his sanity, [illegible] County Court, ante-dated the verdict, or declared he was insane at a date then [illegible]. The result has been a trial by a [illegible] reversed that decision, and now a [illegible] in progress before Judge Jameson, who [illegible]. This is to declare void the purchase [illegible] William H. Taylor of property for [illegible] part of the purchase money having [illegible] paid down.

[illegible] in the Circuit Court, the conservators [illegible] for the sale of the alleged lunatic's interest [illegible] being the pleasant way in Illinois to [illegible] in Lot 8, and part [illegible] Newhall, Larned and Woodbridge's [illegible] of part of the northwest quarter of [illegible]

SALE AT A LOW PRICE.

[illegible] was entered in this court, in the case [illegible] Bigelow, of Massachusetts, against [illegible], confirming the sale of the interest [illegible] David A. Gage and Franklin Parmalee [illegible] and 16, Block 18, Fort Dearborn Addition [illegible] north 8 feet of Lot 14, and part of Lot [illegible] same block. The interest in the property [illegible] to Gage & Parmalee, for $20,000.

PARTITION WANTED.

[illegible] was filed by Charles Hopkinson and [illegible] for a partition of the southwest [illegible] Section 7, 37, 14, in which Martin L. [illegible] others seem to have an interest.

RELEASE ASKED FOR.

[illegible] Brown seeks by process of law to compel [illegible] Griffin and others to release a trust [illegible] lien upon Lot 23, Block 10, Original [illegible] of Irving Park.

WANTS TO SELL.

[illegible] Kavanagh, as guardian of Albert L. Cavanagh [illegible] some other minors, her children, [illegible] the east 22 feet of Lot 12, Block 6, [illegible] Addition.

ASSUMPSIT.

[illegible] other cases, the following actions of assumpsit [illegible] were commenced:

[illegible] Gould et al. v. Caroline B. Boylston [illegible] B. Green; damages, $10,000.

[illegible] J. Krebs v. Henry C. Childs; damages [illegible]

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

[illegible] of trespass was commenced by Mat[illegible] against Louis Wessel. The damages [illegible] at $1,000.

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible] Filed for Record Tuesday [illegible] Wednesday, April 16 and 17.

TUESDAY.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible] st, bet Ashland av and Armour st, s f, [illegible] alley, dated April 11; consideration, [illegible]

[illegible] Block 1, of n ½ Block 36, Sec 33, 39, 14, [illegible] March 5; consideration, $600.

[illegible] st, bet Ashland av and Holt st, n f, 25 [illegible] March 5; consideration, $1,200.

[illegible] No. 307 South Park av, dated [illegible] consideration, $4,500.

[illegible]

north part, Lot 6, Block 25, Sec. 29, 39, 11, dated April 12; consideration, $450.

The premises No. 944 Ewing st., dated March 29; consideration, $2,800.

John st., bet Evans and Lake sts., w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 16; consideration, $[illegible].

Indiana av, 331 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 7; consideration, $[illegible].

West Adams st, between Centre av and Throop st, n f, 21½ ft to alley, dated April 4; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 78, in Block 2, of Assessor's s ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated March 30; consideration, $1,500.

West White st, between North LaSalle and Wells sts, n f, 20 ft to alley, dated March 18; consideration, $6,750.

Dashiell st, n e corner of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 23 ft to alley, with buildings, dated April 17; consideration, $650.

E ½ Lot 39, in Block 12, Walsh and McMullen's s ½ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $[illegible].

Fry st, near Chase st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 12; consideration, $1,950.

Dayton st, between Centre and Clay sts, e f, 24x125 feet, dated April 12; consideration, $1,050.

West ½ Lot 39, in Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $600.

Winchester av, 260 ft n of Polk st, e f, 24x112½ ft, dated April 11; consideration, $600.

Winchester av, 336 ft n of Polk st, e f, 24x114½ ft, dated April 11; consideration, $650.

Winchester av, 336 ft n of Polk st, e f, 120x114½ ft, dated June 13, 1871; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 23, in Block 6, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $425.

Milwaukee av, between Kiston Road and Grover st, s w f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated April 17; consideration, $4,500.

Division st, near Crosby st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 16; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 77, in Block 2, of Assessor's s e ¼ n w ¼ Sec. 8, 39, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $1,500.

N ½ Lot 7, in Block 3, Myrick's Second Addition, dated April 12; consideration, $3,750.

S ½ Lot 7, in Block 3, Myrick's Second Addition, dated April 12; consideration, $3,750.

Larrabee st, between Wisconsin and Centre sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 27, in Adams Addition, in S E ¼, Sec 12, 39, 13 dated Feb 27; consideration, $600.

N 21 ft of Lot 14, of E ½, Lots 2 to 4 etc., in Block 1, Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan 30; consideration, $475.

North Wood st, near Bloomingdale Road, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, $500.

Third avenue, bet Van Buren and Harrison sts, w f, 25x100 feet, dated April 9; consideration, $10,000.

Green st, 120 ft n of Tyler st, w f, 25x125 ft dated April 15; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 71, in Block 2, of Race & Pearson's s w ¼ Sec 23, 39, 13, dated April 16; consideration, $700.

Lot 70, in Block 2, of Race & Pearson's s w ¼ Sec 23, 39, 13, dated April 16; consideration, $700.

Sheffield av, bet Centre and Clay sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated April 9; consideration, $900.

Forquer st, near Halsted st, n f, 25 ft to alley with improvements, dated April 17; consideration, $3,000.

Polk st, s e corner of Western av, 5 acres, dated August 29, 1871; consideration, $21,000.

Twenty-first st, bet Wabash and Michigan avs, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 9; consideration, $14,000.

Paulina st, bet Emily and Jane sts, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 10; consideration, $900.

West Jackson st, near Centre av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, $13,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 22 and 23, in s ½ of Lill & Diversey's Block 15, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated March 21; consideration, $1,800.

East 40 ft of Lot 14, of w ½ Block 17, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 12; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Paulina st, n w cor Fifty-fourth st, e f, 300x125½ ft, dated April 8; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 63, in Block 1, of Prout & Colman's s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $900.

Lot 22, of Lots 8 and 9, Forestville, dated April 5; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 24 and 25, in Block 1, Springer's n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 13; consideration, $30,000.

[illegible]

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible]

WILL NOT CO-OPERATE.

While the Mayor Deeply Sympathizes With the Afflicted Widows, He Will Not Join Them in Their War Against the Relief and Aid Society.

The disaffected widows have written to Mayor Medill, soliciting his co-operation in their war against the Relief and Aid Society, their object being to have him call a mass-meeting of citizens to take action in the matter. His Honor is as sincerely sympathetic and as cordially commiserative as the unhappy relicts could desire; but he finds it impossible to consent to affix his official seal of approval to the bitter charges which the ladies have brought against the distributors of the relief money. In accordance with a vote at the "widows' meeting," the following communication was addressed to the Mayor:

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: We, the Committee of the Widows' Mass Meeting of the 19th inst., enclose the resolutions passed at that meeting for your consideration. Please inform us as to whether you will call a mass meeting, having for its object the carrying out of said resolutions. Respectfully,

MRS. GILL,
MRS. S. M. HIGGINS, } Committee.
MRS. A. E. DOWNEY,

CHICAGO, April 13, 1872.

REPLY OF THE MAYOR.

To this Mayor Medill returned answer as follows:

Mrs. Gill, Mrs. S. M. Higgins and Mrs. A. E. Downey, Committee:

MESDAMES: I have read the resolutions of censure and denunciation passed by the "Widows' Meeting" of the 10th inst., concerning various members and officers of the Relief and Aid Society. You ask me whether I will call a mass meeting, having for its object the carrying out of said resolutions. I think it would be inadvisable to do so. The third of said resolutions appeals to the citizens of Chicago (not to the Mayor) and requests them "immediately to call a mass meeting," at which various things are to be done. Nor am I prepared to lend the official sanction of the city to sweeping charges of fraud and peculation against the members of the Relief and Aid Society, who have devoted half a year of their time and energies to almoners of charity among the innumerable multitude of applicants for assistance. If infallible angels from heaven had constituted the Aid Association they could not have distributed the relief in such manner or proportion as to have given satisfaction even to a majority of the recipients, or to have escaped accusations of practising "fraud," "favoritism," and "general bad management." Thousands would believe they had not received their "share," and instead of being grateful for the help they did get, would wax wroth for not obtaining larger gratuities. Such is poor human nature! There are few men who possess the moral courage to undertake the discharge of the thankless, but thankless, duty performed by members of the Relief Society, and persevere in that duty in the face of the bitter reproaches of the hundred thousand unfortunates whom they were striving to feed, clothe, and shelter, with the means at hand, through six inclement months. Returning good for evil, and blessing for railings, are the highest of Christian virtues, and few there are who possess the grace or stamina of character to practice them as those well-abused gentlemen have done. I deeply sympathize with the domestic afflictions and distressed condition of the multitude of poor widows in this city, and sincerely hope that they will find alleviation in the returning prosperity of our stricken city, which will furnish compensatory employment to all willing to work, and in the genial sunshine of the lengthening days, which will reduce needed fuel and raiment. But, under the circumstances, you must excuse me from calling a mass meeting of citizens for the purposes stated in the resolutions. Very respectfully,

CHICAGO, April 16. JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

A VALUABLE RELIC.

A Portion of the Jaw-Bone of an Aged Illinoisan Exhumed on the Site of Old Fort Dearborn—The Relic Presented to the Historical Society.

The Illinois Historical Society, all of whose possessions were destroyed by the fire, including the Emancipation Proclamation, an old German Bible, and an invaluable collection of Patent Office reports, Common Council proceedings, and Board of Education documents, given by public-minded citizens, who had gotten sick of keeping them in their houses any longer, has been for some time desirous to renew operations and organize for fresh efforts. But it so happened that they had nothing to make a beginning with. All the pamphlets had been burned up or sold for rags, and everybody felt too poor to give anything. Even the prominent members had nothing left to bestow.

From this state of lethargy the society has been happily relieved, the person to whom thanks are due being Mr. W. M. Hoyt, who, though a wholesale grocer, has a soul for science. While that gentleman was amusing himself by digging a cellar on the site of old Fort Dearborn, he discovered a most invaluable relic, which would do to start any society. It is a portion of a jawbone, containing one incisor, two canines, and three molars. This was all that could be discovered of this aged Illinoisan. It is possible that his jaw was shot off at some time or other, and that he was consequently buried in fractions.

The receipt of this intelligence was received with great delight by the members of the Historical Society. They intend to hold a special meeting in a few days, when it will be determined satisfactorily to whom this valuable piece of jaw belonged. Some of the members are in favor of making it in an aged Indian chief, and others want to father it on old Dearborn himself. At this meeting a neat set of resolutions will be presented to Mr. Hoyt, who certainly deserves great commendation for giving this priceless relic to the Historical Society, while he might have sold it to Colonel Wood for at least $25. It is probable that this discovery will lead to the unearthing of numerous other jawbones, and people must be on the lookout for counterfeits.

New Dining Rooms.

Anderson Brothers, formerly of Dearborn street, have rented the entire rear basements of Boone Block, corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, which they have fitted up as a first-class restaurant; and, with their long experience in the business, it is safe to guarantee all who may favor them with their patronage that they will be well pleased. Their dining-rooms are light, airy, and neat. They will resume the hotel business as soon as the new building is completed.

Personal Liberty League.

The attention of distillers, brewers, wholesale and retail dealers in wines, liquors, and beer, manufacturers of soda and mineral waters, also manufacturers of billiard tables, and all others directly interested or otherwise, is called to the public meeting at Aurora Hall, Milwaukee avenue, on Thursday evening, April 18, at 7½ o'clock. The business of enrolling members, appointing Ward Committees, and other important matters, will be attended to.

Kid Glove Exposition.

To-day and to-morrow are the days set for the exposition of kid gloves by Goetz Bros. & Co., at No. 476 State street, where will be displayed about twenty choice brands of gloves of the most renowned makers of the old world. It is an opportunity for the ladies, such as will not be afforded them for some time.

A Card.

We are happy to announce that, owing to the prompt exertions of the firemen and insurance patrol, we sustained but trifling loss on our stock by the fire yesterday morning. No interruption to our business will occur.

HENRY W. KING & CO.,
Nos. 247 and 249 Monroe street.

CHICAGO, April 17, 1872.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—The students of Amherst College, by a special dispensation of the faculty, are to be permitted to attend a dancing school. Some time ago the young gentlemen asked for this privilege, and were refused.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE LAW.

Meeting of Delegates from the Various Temperance Organizations of the City.

A Public Demonstration Determined Upon, and Some Arrangements Made Therefor.

A meeting of delegates from the different temperance organizations in the city, as well as other friends of temperance and the enforcement of the new temperance law, was held last evening, at the Chapel of the Washingtonian Home, West Madison street. There was a good attendance, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

J. O. Brayman was called to the chair, and J. T. Sutherland appointed Secretary.

Mr. Brayman, on taking the chair, remarked that the opponents of the law, under the name of "Personal Liberty" League, were thoroughly organizing throughout the State, to resist the enforcement of the law, and to test its constitutionality before the Courts; they had brought the matter into politics, and determined to run as a candidate for Governor an avowed opponent of the law; secure, if possible, at the next election, a majority of the members of the Legislature, and repeal this most beneficent law; they had already subscribed money in abundance, and would leave nothing undone to accomplish their purpose. The friends of temperance owe it to themselves to see that these efforts are met by counter-efforts, and that they support none but avowed friends of the law, whether Republican or Democrat, for office. Law and order, truth, justice and temperance must prevail.

P. H. McLogan said that the holding of public meetings, and the passing of high sounding resolutions were not going to accomplish the desired effect. What we wanted was the thorough enforcement of the law. He thought the license clause, requiring $3,000 bonds precedent to selling liquor, was the very best feature in the law, as, if honestly enforced, it could not fail to close up the vast majority of the saloons. At the proper time, he would have a committee appointed to wait on the Mayor and Police Commissioners, and ask them to see that all saloons comply with this provision, or notify them to quit. Let the Commissioners give the police to understand that, if they neglected their duty in this respect, or winked at violations of the law, they would be held strictly accountable.

W. B. Hayman thought that they ought to have a rousing public meeting, and have some of our prominent temperance lawyers address the public.

On motion of T. M. Van Court, it was resolved to have a public demonstration, the time to be fixed at a future meeting, and a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of J. O. Brayman, W. B. Hayman, P. H. McLogan, and T. B. Comprotest was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements.

A Finance Committee, consisting of C. C. Benning, Joseph L. Drake, and T. M. Van Court, was appointed to collect funds to carry out the object of the meeting. The representatives of the different temperance organizations present each pledged their respective organizations for the requisite amount of money needed.

Mr. Wright thought that the last Committee was too partial in inviting none but ministers to address the previous meetings, and would have addresses from persons thoroughly identified with temperance organizations.

Mr. Drake thought that the last Committee had done its duty, as this was to be not only a meeting of temperance men, but a meeting of the citizens of Chicago, in favor of the enforcement of this law; and he would not have it confined to the organizations.

Mr. Hayman thought that a substantial fund should be raised, so that, when the question of the constitutionality of the law is tested, we may be able to meet the rum-interest with as good an array of legal talent as it has.

Mr. Nichols thought that a permanent Committee should be appointed, whose duty it should be to listen to the complaints of women who have suffered through liquor sellers, and assist them in bringing their cases before the Courts.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on next Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the same place.

THE CAVALRY.

The Cleveland Convention of Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

We call attention to the meeting of the Cavalry Society which meets in Cleveland on the 8th of May next. This was originally a society composed of officers and enlisted men of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, organized in July, 1869. In the words of the constitution of the Society, its object was "the promotion of kindly feeling, the revival of old associations, and the collection and preservation of records of the services rendered by this corps during the 'War of the Rebellion.'" At the last meeting of the Society, at Boston, May, 1871, it was proposed to enlarge the Society to make it include the officers and men of all the United States cavalry, and in pursuance of this design the title was changed to the "Society of the Cavalry Corps of the Armies of the United States." The meeting in May will be the first one held under the new order of things, and an opportunity will be afforded to the troopers and rough riders of the war to meet and compare notes of the whole face of the country fought over, east and west, north and south. The Army organizations formed up to the present time have been limited to corps and single armies. This is the first attempt to unite the whole body of any special arm, and we congratulate the society on the happy thought. It will be rare enjoyment to meet troopers who know every inch of our whole country, and to hear reminiscences of skirmishes, scouts, raids, and hard riding and fighting, along the whole of the Union line from the Potomac to the Gulf. General Sheridan is the President of the Society, and the Secretary Major G. I. Whitehead, to whom communications in regard to the meeting may be addressed at No. 20 Nassau street, New York.

UNFAVORABLE.

Mr. Cummings' Plan for Cleaning the North Branch Not Regarded With Favor by the Board of Public Works.

A meeting of the Committee on Fire and Water, of the Common Council, was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Board of Public Works, whose members were present for the purpose of examining the model of a plan suggested by Mr. Cummings for cleaning the North Branch. This gentleman's scheme is one which has been repeatedly proposed during the last fifteen years. It consists of a canal from the lake to the North Branch, with a basin at the eastern end secured around with piling. An inclined plane is to face the lake, over which the waves are to dash, and when once the water gets over into the basin, its return is cut off by floats attached on the other side, which rise with the water. This will, it is claimed, create a current through the North Branch.

The Board did not look upon this plan with any favor. It was neither new nor efficient. It was exceedingly expensive. It was not certain but that the water, when it got into the basin, would filter back into the lake through the sand, and even if a current were created in the North Branch, the result would be to interfere with the proper cleansing of the South Branch through the canal. The Board and Mr. Chesbrough seemed to think that the only way to cleanse the North Branch, which they admitted needed it, was to build a sewer from river to lake, and then pump from the former into the latter.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The Hack Regulations.

The Mayor's police are doing a good work among the hackmen, who have been notified by printed circulars that, under the ordinance, the owner of each hack is required to procure printed cards containing the hack-owner's name, place of residence, number of vehicle, and the rates of fare which may be lawfully collected, and furnish the same to each driver in his employ; and that it shall be his duty to hand a card containing this information to each passenger or party entering the conveyance. The hackmen have also been notified that their licenses have expired, and must be renewed immediately. They seem to have come to the conclusion that the Mayor means to have his way in the matter, as they have already taken steps toward procuring a large number of the printed cards, permission having been given that they may save expense by having business advertisements on the cards if they choose to do so.

Raid on the Gamblers.

The Superintendent of Police ordered a raid on the West Side gambling houses last night. There were only twenty-four available men at the Madison Street Station, and hence the descent was not a general one. Officers were sent out to pull the dens on West Madison street, but the gamblers must have known they were coming, as only two houses out of six were open. In these two places, Jack Batchelor's, No. 64 and Morris Martin's, No. 118, thirty-two persons were found. Among them there were but three or four professionals, the remainder being occasional visitors to such places. The prisoners, with Martin and Batchelor, were taken to the Madison Street Station. Nearly all of them furnished bail for their appearance at the Police Court this morning; those who could not were locked up. The reason why so few professionals were caught is said to be that they are all broke. Batchelor and his crew, and the low dive at No. 54 West Madison street, have their money. Those who know say that the "St. Louis party," as Batchelor and his associates are called, have won over $75,000 since they came to Chicago—about three months ago.

Sale of a Big Relic.

Yesterday morning Mr. W. A. Butters sold at auction the remains of the old Marine Hospital building. It has been customary for some months to sell relics at street corners, but this is the largest operation in that line that has yet been made. The iron, stone, and bricks brought $2,100, while the Government had expected about $5,000. There was a large crowd in attendance, and the bidding was for a time quite spirited. The purchaser, a contractor by the name of Webster, will hardly make much by his bargain, for the high prices of labor will make it expensive for him to cart off and clean up his relics, and will eat up all his profits.

Attempted Suicide.

A German named Peter Olst, who is afflicted with small-pox, attempted to kill himself at his boarding house, No. 171 Larrabee street, yesterday morning. He cut his throat with a pocket knife, but did not succeed in severing any important vein. He left the house and made his way to the Dearborn Street Police Station to deliver himself into custody. His clothing and face were covered with the blood which issued from the wound, and this fact alone would have frightened the policeman at the station. When, however, he announced that he had the small-pox, the officers scattered in all directions. Olst was finally induced by a courageous policeman to go to the Pest House, which he did, unaccompanied by any one.

Important to Teamsters.

Teamsters, drivers of express and truck wagons, drays, and other vehicles within the scope of the ordinance regulating those matters, should bear in mind that their licenses have expired, and should be renewed at once. They will have this week in which to come forward and attend [illegible]

[illegible] to the matter peacefully, but, next week, the Mayor intends to have arrested and fined every licensee or driver found without a license and badge. A stitch in time will save nine. [illegible] in this case, as the license must be taken out, and it will be found cheaper to pay the requisite fee at once than to be arrested and fined in the Police Court.

Everythings.

Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., lectures, this evening, in the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church, for the benefit of the ladies' furnishing fund.

—Policeman Watson extinguished an incipient fire in Wilkes' building, No. 142 State street, at 4 o'clock last evening.

—The steamer Truesdell, of the Goodrich Line, broke up the ice in Muskegon Lake, Tuesday evening last, arriving at Central Wharf, Muskegon, at 5 o'clock p. m.

—Louis Burnam, of No. 129 North Wells street, was knocked down and run over by a light buggy at the corner of Kinzie and Wells streets, last evening. He received only a few slight bruises.

—George Weis, aged 20 months, died suddenly at the residence of his parents, No. 162 Mitchell street, on Tuesday evening. While eating, a portion of the food became fastened in his little throat, and strangled him.

—Mrs. E. O. G. Willard will give a free lecture, Monday evening next, in the basement of the Union Park Congregational Church. Subject, "Social Freedom," in reply to Mrs. Woodhull.

—Orville Wright, of No. 21 Aberdeen street, fell from a wagon at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, yesterday forenoon, and ran a nail into the muscles of his right hip. He was taken to his home.

—There was a collision between a grocery wagon and a buggy at the corner of Harrison street and Pacific avenue, yesterday afternoon, and the occupants of the vehicles, Mr. Barkins and Mr. Mandel, were thrown out and severely injured.

—At half-past 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm was given from Box No. 181, fire having broken out in the brick dwelling No. 420 Larrabee street. It is owned by Bernard Ritter, and occupied by Mr. Hattenbach. The house was damaged $200 and the furniture $50. Neither is insured. Cause—a stovepipe too near an unplastered wall.

—Four notorious pick-pockets, Tip Farrell, Jim Dinan, Jim Gideon, and Phil. Farley, were arrested last evening by two headquarter detectives. They are supposed to be the fellows who have been doing the recent pocket-picking at the different railroad depots. There is no specific charge against them except vagrancy, but their prospect for a few months residence in the Bridewell is brilliant.

—The Cottage Grove police arrested William Ray and George Bremont, early yesterday morning, upon suspicion of being implicated in the recent burglaries in Hyde Park, and on Ellis avenue. A portion of a kit of burglars' tools was found in their possession. They were arraigned before Justice Banyon, but took a change of venue to Justice Duggett, who held them in $1,000 bail for trial.

—Chauncey L. Grout is anxiously inquired for by his brothers, L. S. and Frank R. Grout, No. 38 West Madison street. He was a member of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry band, and was with General Sheridan during his battles in the Shenandoah Valley. He was last seen alive in Cuba, Shelby County, Tennessee, in June, 1870. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brothers in this city. Southern, New England, and Pacific Coast papers please copy.

—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Henry Kaupfeld, who died on Tuesday evening of injuries received by the explosion of a glycerine still in Schneider & Co.'s works. The evidence showed that the deceased placed a piece of sheet iron over the steam escape pipe contrary to the orders of his employer, and hence no blame can be attached to the proprietors of the establishment. Kaupfeld was a single man, and boarded at No. 144 McGregor street.

—Sergeant Lull returned from LaSalle yesterday afternoon, having in custody Barney Coughlin, the fellow who stabbed Policeman Bergen in the thigh about two weeks ago. Coughlin left the city immediately after cutting the officer, and fled to LaSalle, where he obtained work in a coal shaft. Bergen is still unable to do duty, but will probably be present at the preliminary examination of Coughlin at the Police Court this morning.

—The Board of Public Works have issued the following building permits: F. B. Peabody, a five-story brick and stone building, Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn street; Geo. Webster, three-story brick, Nos. 347 to 357 Ohio street; B. L. Gleaves, three-story brick, on Fifth avenue; E. Manierre, four-story brick, Nos. 246 to 252 State street; J. E. Pettibone, two-story brick, Nos. 198 to 200 Fifth avenue; P. Finkler, two-story brick, No. 33 Chicago avenue; Wilbur F. Storey, five-story building, brick and stone, corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue; A. T. Jackson, two-story brick, Kinzie, near Clark.

Cincinnati.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Register, April 13.

That the much-talked-of Convention will assemble in Cincinnati, is no longer in doubt, and that it will be respectable in numbers and influential in character, is equally certain. From every section of the country delegates are being announced, among whom are the conservative and best men of all political parties. It is asserted that in a few days a Convention will assemble at Springfield, to send delegates to represent this State; and it is said that Senators Trumbull and Logan will be at their head. In New York, Greeley, and a score or more of prominent Republicans have declared their intention to be present. Pennsylvania will be represented by a strong delegation, headed by ex-Governor Curtin, Congressman Morehead, and Colonel McClure. Maryland will send such men as ex-Governor Bradford, her first and only Republican Governor, Hon G. W. Sands, and ex-Governor Frank Thomas. Virginia promises to send some of her best men. Ohio will be represented by ex-Congressman Cox, ex-Governor Dennison, and a delegation of the maimed and crippled soldiers from the Dayton Soldiers' Home. Massachusetts will send Sumner, Bowles, and Adams, and a large delegation of prominent Republicans from Boston. Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island promise delegations, which have not yet been announced. From Indiana, we hear the names of ex-Governor Orth and Julian. Michigan and Wisconsin appear in earnest, and will doubtless be fittingly represented. Missouri will send Schurz, Gratz Brown, and a host of smaller lights, while Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, and the Western States generally promise full delegations. The South will not be represented to any extent, although a few prominent men may be present.

Looking over the list who are to compose it, many of whom are the foremost men in the country, and to whom the Republican party owes its existence, what it will do, is a natural question to the public mind. In our humble opinion, it promises to do a good deal. It does not come together solely to place a man before the people to defeat Grant next fall, as is generally supposed. We believe it has a higher and nobler aim, or else why do such men as Sumner and Greeley lend it support? They are representative men of the two factions of the Republican party—the Radical and the Conservative. It is true that they are opposed to Grant, but it is equally true that neither would render asunder the Republican party to work his defeat, notwithstanding the fact that they have literally been driven from its fold by those who had no more to do with its birth or rearing than they had with the building of Babylon.

It may, or it may not, nominate a candidate for the Presidency. If it does, it will overstep its office, for it was called for no such purpose. It assembles in the interest of political reform, and, if the present Administration is opposed to reform, it has an enemy in this Convention. This is the long and the short of it. Its members come together from every section of the country, to advise and counsel together as to the necessities of the hour, and, possibly, to initiate or adopt a set of principles which will harmonize with public tastes, and at the same time contribute to making a good government better. This is our opinion of the duties and labors of the Cincinnati Convention. When it assembles, it may resolve to do this, that, or the other, but we believe that this action will be discreet, and for the interest of reform in our political economy.

Obituary.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 17.—The Rev. Dr. George B. Ide died suddenly last night of heart disease, aged 65 years. He was one of the ablest Baptist clergymen in this country.

DENVER, Col., April 17.—McKean Buchanan died in this city at 1 o'clock this afternoon of apoplexy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, AND CIGARS, AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY MORNING, April 19, at 10 o'clock, at Store No. 884 State-st., corner of Eighteenth-st., entire stock of Teas, Spices, Canned Goods, Wines, and Liquors, Cigars and Fancy Groceries, Bar and Bar Fixtures, Counters, Scales, &c., &c.

FINE IMPORTED LIQUORS, IN BULK AND IN BOTTLES.

Every article will be sold to close business.
ELISON & FOSTER,
Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE Of Four Fine Residences, On Easy Terms of Payment.

We will sell as above, Saturday, April 20, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., Two First-class Residences, Nos. [illegible] Oakwood-av.; double frame and brick basement dwelling house of [illegible] rooms each, well finished, on lot [illegible] ft to an alley. Nos. 576 and 578 Cottage Grove-av., two two-story brick houses, with basement; [illegible] rooms each; all modern improvements. The sale will take place on the ground.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
376 State-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.,

On SATURDAY MORNING, April 20, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

For Sale at Auction.

Friday, April 19, at 10 a. m.

The entire household furniture, consisting of parlor and bedroom sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, and entire contents of a furnished house. Furniture all new within a year. Sale to take place on the premises, No. 1326 Prairie-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

An Entire New and Sparkling Programme. HARRIGAN and HART in their new Specialty of LITTLE FRITZ, THE BIG & LITTLE OF IT. Third week of [illegible], THE LAUGH, THE KISS, THE WHISPER. THE HAUNTED PAWNSHOP—MARKET DAY. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. CHAS. WALTERS, the great Sensational, Grotesque Song and Dance Artist, will shortly appear.

GLOBE THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE

Black Crook! Black Crook!

MLLE. BETTY RIGL,

Mlle. Emma Carlo, Mlle. Lilly Carlo, Mlle. Ada Laurent, Herr Carlo, Little Vic, Signora Sturm, J. W. Sandford, Corps de Ballet.

MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement for Six Nights and Two Matinees of

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

MONDAY, April 15, and every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the original comedy, written for Mr. Chanfrau, entitled

SAM!

Cast to the full strength of the powerful Academy Company, with Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU as SAM. Box office open all day.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

Under the direction of

MR. G. C. KNOPFEL,

AT THE

Michigan Avenue Baptist Church,

Tuesday, April 23, A. D. 1872.

At the urgent request of very many of our citizens Mr. Knopfel has consented to repeat the delightful concert of April 9, and will be assisted by the following artists:

Mrs. CLARA HUCK, Soprano.
Miss LENA HASTREITER, Soprano.
Mrs. J. A. FARWELL, Soprano.
Miss KATE WORDRAGUE, Alto.
Miss MARY HOLDEN, Alto.
Mr. ALEX. BISCHOFF, Tenor.
Mr. JULIUS HENNEMAN, Tenor.
Mr. FRITZ FALTZ, Baritone.
Mr. H. E. SLOAN, Basso.
Mr. FRANK E. BOWEN, Basso.

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK and Mr. N. LEDOCHOWSKI, Pianists. Messrs. LOUIS FALK and J. V. FLAGLER, Organists.

Tickets, 50c; reserved seats, 75c. To be obtained on the South Side at Knopfel's Music Store, Central Hall Block, cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., and at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; on the West Side, at Sturbil's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH, West Side.

Mr. T. B. Turnbull respectfully announces the appearance of the WORLD-RENOWNED VIOLINIST,

OLE BULL,

In Two Grand Concerts,

and an entire change of programme, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY evenings, April 18 and 19, and a Grand Matinee on SATURDAY (2 o'clock p. m.), April 20, assisted by the following eminent artists:

MISS GERTRUDE ORME, Soprano.
MR. J. H. CHATTERSON, Tenor.
MR. ALFRED RICHTER, the eminent Pianist and Composer.
MR. LOUIS FALK, Organist.

Admission, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Tuesday, April 16, at the West Side Library, No. 339 West Madison-st., West Side, and at the Music Store of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, South Side, at 9 o'clock a. m. Evening concerts commence at 8 o'clock. Matinee at 2 o'clock p. m. Chickering Pianos used at these concerts.

PROMENADE CONCERT AT MARTINE'S HALL,

53 and 55 Ada-st., this evening given by the Choir of Church of the Atonement, commencing at 8 o'clock. Supper from 10 to 12 p. m.

A VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

Will be given at the

Mitchell-st. Presbyterian Church,

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 19, inst., by the Choir directed by J. J. DeGolyer, and assisted by the following well-known musical talent: Mr. P. P. Bliss, Mrs. P. P. Bliss, Mrs. C. A. Grow, and others. F. E. Whittemore, Pianist. Proceeds for the benefit of the Church.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

AUCTION BUYERS

Should not forget the

Large and Attractive Sale of

Custom-Made Clothing,

AT

Geo. P. Gore & Co.'s,

Cor. Randolph-st. & Michigan-av.,

At 9 1-2 a. m. TO-DAY.

A line of FLOWERS, NOTIONS, etc., will also be offered.

Household Furniture

The contents of several first-class dwellings, removed from Union Park and Michigan-av., consisting in part of Marble-Top Sideboards, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Rosewood and Black Walnut Wardrobes, Book Cases, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Ice Chests, Cook Stoves, Sewing Machines, English Brussels, 3-Ply, Kidminster, and Stair Carpets.

25 crates Crockery in open and original lots, at 12 o'clock.

Also 1 Rosewood Piano, 7-octave, carved legs; cost $500. On SATURDAY, April 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Stock of Boys' Clothing

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY MORNING, April 18, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, &c.,

On THURSDAY, April 18, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

Household Furniture, &c.

On SATURDAY, April 20, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.

FURNITURE FOR HOUSE AND OFFICE,

Thursday Morning, April 18, at our Salesroom, 44 State-st.

HORACE REED & CO., Auct'rs.

On Friday, April 19, at 1326 Prairie-av.

THE ENTIRE

Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, all new within a year.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
201 and 203 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge-court.

Friday, April 19, at 10 o'clock,

Parlor and Chamber Suits,

Lounges, Turkish Chairs, Sofas, Camp and Oriental Chairs, Marble-top, Wood and Library Tables, Sideboards, Bookcases, Etageres, Ladies' Work Tables and Desks, What-Nots, 10 walnut-spindle Bedsteads, and chairs in great variety. Also second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Window Shades, Bedding, &c., at AUCTION, FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

WE RETAIL

New furniture through the week at manufacturers' prices, and will, if desired, guarantee goods in style and quality, and at a saving of 20 to 40 per cent.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

We carry the heaviest stock and give the lowest prices.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers,
201 and 203 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

BANKRUPT SALE,

Thursday, April 18,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.,

AT 578 STATE-ST.,

Of ready-made Clothing, Shirts, Underwear, Gents' Furnishing Goods, fixtures, &c., comprising stock of A. Herbst, Bankrupt, to be sold at public auction for cash, in lots and quantities to suit, by order of Court.

ROBERT E. JENKINS,
Provisional Assignee.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & HAWKINSON, [illegible]

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

LINN & HAWKINSON, 90 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT, BRICK house, east of Union Park; best bargain in Chicago.

3 COTTAGES, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, ON ROBEY-ST.

UNIMPROVED.

5 acres in city limits. Buyers better look to this. 72 feet Michigan-av.

Lots on Southwestern-av., Winchester-av., and Robey-st.

Lots on VanBuren-st., just outside the fire limits. A bargain.

Money to loan on short time.

DAY & SANBORN, 52 West Madison-st.

Office open every evening.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS, $350; BUSINESS lots, $450. First payment, $50 and $100, balance in payments to suit you. We take you free of expense to see these lots. Call at 132 West Madison-st. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—10 LOTS on Second-st., [illegible] WING & FARLIN, 66 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES READY for occupancy on Fremont-st., between Centre and Sophia-sts. Inquire of H. H. GAGE, corner of Fremont and Webster-av., after 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—DON'T ALL LOOK AT THIS—TWO choice lots on Monroe-st., near Lincoln, only $[illegible], if taken at once. These are the best and cheapest lots in the market. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT $7,000, A $10,000 UNION PARK residence, No. 46 Warren-av., second house west of the park; lot 30x124. This advertiser means business; must be sold this week. Examine it at once, and secure a grand bargain. Vacant May 1, 1872. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 608 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-fourth-st., first-class house, containing all modern improvements, with lot [illegible]; will be sold on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 66 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE NICE COTTAGE NO. 48 BAY st., 24x120 feet; first street south of Twenty-ninth-st., with 5 years' lease.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT house, hot and cold water, all modern improvements, [illegible] Indiana-av., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts.; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, 25x125 FEET, JUST OUTSIDE fire-limits, 4 blocks from horse-cars, on Oglesby-st., between Lake and Fulton sts. No cash payments required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—HOUSE AND lot on Burnside-st., near Thirty-second; must be sold this week. Apply at 612 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE and favorable lease of lot, fronting Union Park, [illegible] J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS, EACH 25x125 FEET, SOUTH front on Madison-st., 100 west of Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100x175 SOUTHEAST CORNER of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$300 AND $400—LOTS OUTSIDE OF fire limits, on Milwaukee and Wilmot-avs. You can pay for them by saving $3 a week. Small payment down. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$250, NO PAYMENT DOWN, boulevard lots and others, 2 blocks from Maplewood depot. Fare, 5 cents; accessible also by street cars and omnibus. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, with frame addition in rear, No. 10 Langley-st., containing 13 rooms, lot 32x200, east front, in the most pleasant and desirable part of the city for a residence, [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Adams-st., opposite Honore's new block, [illegible] H. G. HOWARD, Attorney, etc., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A 10-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT ON Wentworth-av., near Twenty-ninth st. Will be sold soon, at a bargain, on very easy terms. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park, and school, on 5 years' time, without any cash payment, to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 530 MITCHELL-st., a house, lot and barn, near the street cars; immediate possession; house 1½ stories, 9 rooms, marble mantel, water and gas, barn room for two horses; if not sold by May 1 will be rented. Also lots on Mitchell, Henry, and Catherine-sts., in Sampson & Greene's Addition; these lots are outside the fire limits, near the cars.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP LOTS On Chicago-av., near Leavitt-st., $750. [illegible] Wonderful easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 577 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON, POLK, Taylor, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth sts., [illegible] Easy terms. R. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, ON WILcox and Adams-sts., [illegible] GEO. W. RUST, 321 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, Dearborn-st., just north of Lake-st., 24x130, with unimpaired foundations and material on ground, very cheap, greatly below its value. Inquire of C. L. NIEHOFF & CO., 39 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP RESIDENCES AND RESIDENCE property, Burnside-st., corner of Thirty-second; good frame house; lot 25 feet front. [illegible] J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-ST., NO. 209, DWELLING of 14 rooms, newly painted and calcimined. Lot 46x125. Price, $5,000. C. H. ADAMS, Room 5, No. 11 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—30 NICE BUILDING LOTS ON ACcommodating terms, in the neighborhood of Paulina, Southwestern Plank road, and Harrison sts. Apply to F. R. WILSON, from 2 to 5 o'clock. Imperial Restaurant, 51 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—WE ARE AUTHORized to offer for a few days, a lot fronting East on Ellis-av., near Wapansah, at 25 per cent less than its value. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY MARBLE FRONT, with barn, on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON PRAIRIE-av., $8,000. [illegible] JAMES H. HILL & CO., 311 State-st.

FOR SALE—13 2-STORY AND BASEMENT new brick houses, on Johnson place, near Ellis Park; all modern improvements, 10 rooms, [illegible] J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW 3-STORY AND BASEment brick houses on Washington-av., near Sheldon-st.; 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements. Will be sold at a bargain, if taken soon. Apply to the owners, J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS, FOR THREE days only. Two lots on West Monroe-st., [illegible] Price, $80 per foot. Complete abstract of title. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL BOULEVARD, NEAR street cars, a [illegible] story brick house; 12 rooms; all modern improvements. JOHN H. AVERY, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, with lot, east front, on Indiana-av.; would take a small cottage and lot as first payment. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 48x125 FT. ON INDIana-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts.; east front; [illegible] WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 10-ROOM COTtage; water; and lot [illegible] Address Q 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE—Choice lot on Washington-st., near Western-av., only $1,300, one-third down. Decide to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS NEAR MILWAUkee-av., in McReynold's, Pierce's, Bradwell's and Sheffield's Additions; no cash payments required from parties that will build. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL A FEW LOTS IN our Humboldt Park subdivision on long time, without any cash payment to parties that will build. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUE, A NUMBER OF residences, ranging in price from $10,000 to $75,000. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LONG TIME, ON RIBle-st., near Center; outside the fire limits; no cash payments. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—192x150, COR. OAK ST. AND MADIson-av., Hyde Park; [illegible] ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST OF HOUSES IN ALL parts of the city at prices from $2,000 to $50,000, we will show full written descriptions to all who call. SAYLES & WALKER, 8 Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—BRICK BUILDING, WITH LOT [illegible]

WABASH-AV.—[illegible]

MICHIGAN-AV.—[illegible]

[illegible]

OLMSTED & BALLARD, 336 Wabash-av. (first floor).

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Marble front house, near Twenty-fifth-st., $10,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Marble front house, near Twenty-fifth-st., $10,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Large frame house, near Twenty-fifth-st., with lot 50 feet front; will take some other property in part pay.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine brick house, with 50 ft lot, near Twenty-sixth-st.; [illegible]

[illegible]

MICHIGAN-AV.—Marble front, near Eighteenth-st., $26,000.

WABASH-AV.—House and lot, corner Thirtieth-st., $10,500.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Marble front, near Twenty-sixth-st., $10,000.

INDIANA-AV.—House, and lot 30x175 feet, near Twenty-first-st., $14,500.

HURLBUT-ST.—House and lot, northwest corner Grant-place; at a bargain, and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—FINE SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE property. A splendid bargain in West side lots [illegible] J. BARWICK, Real Estate Agent, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—91x122 FT. NORTHEAST CORNER of Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st., one of the best business locations on the North Side, [illegible] BOYD & WIRNER, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—WONDERFUL cheap lots, Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first; only $1,100 cash; cheapest lot in town. Who is the lucky man? R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 52 West Madison-st., Real Estate and House-Renting Agents:

[illegible]

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE WAKE UP—$1,000 cash will secure choice 12-room residence and 30 ft lot on Belden-av., near Clark-st.; price $7,000, worth $10,000, if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 10-ROOM TWO-STORY dwelling, lot 30x130, Walnut-st. A bargain. [illegible] BOYD & COFFMAN, 137 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO STORY AND BASEment brick house, with Mansard roof, containing 15 rooms, hall, and bathroom finely finished throughout, on corner of Seminary-av. and Montana-st., just north of Fullerton-av. Price $8,500, one-half cash. Apply to JOHN B. MALLERS, No. 117 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE CHEAP lots on Campbell Park, only 2½ miles from the Court House. Hydrant water supplies each lot. Apply at 150 West Washington-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—30x130 FEET ON WEST WASHINGton-st., near Halsted. This property has a rear front on Meridian-st. Will be sold at a bargain if taken this week. Apply at 150 West Washington-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—LOTS WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF THE street cars, in a good locality; price $850; $125 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—24X80 FEET ON WEST POLK-ST., near Canal; also, several good lots near Halsted and Thirty-first-sts. J. S. GOULD, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, well finished; situated at Paulina-st., near Adams-st. Apply to E. C. WALLER, 133 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—JUST THE THING FOR A boarding-house; a large 3-story frame house on leased lot, on the southwest corner of Wood-st. and Warren-av. Apply to W. HETT, 243 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., A FIRST-class 2-story and basement octagon marble front house, with sub-cellar, at a bargain. Apply to W. HETT, 243 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT, 90X160 FEET, WITH large, strong building, suitable for many kinds of manufacturing, with wide street in front, and near Halsted-st. bridge; to be sold at a bargain, if applied for before 1st May. THOS. PARKER, 45 South Canal-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR COMFORTABLE Home—New Gothic house and lot, Monroe-st., east of Leavitt-st., $4,250; only $1,250, balance easy. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH PARK-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., lot 50x150, to an alley, with two convenient and thoroughly-built two-story and basement houses, east front, at prices which they were worth before the fire. $19,000 will purchase the block if taken in a few days. HULBURD & CO., 89 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE BRICK RESIDENCE, with barn; lot [illegible] east front; offered low for cash or part trade. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT on Michigan-av., south of Eighteenth-st.; $40,000. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—5 OR 10 ACRES, on North-av., fronting Humboldt Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 NICE BUILDING LOTS ON ACcommodating terms, in the neighborhood of West Indiana and Hoyne-sts.; also, lots to lease. Apply to F. R. WILSON, from 2 to 5 o'clock. Imperial Restaurant, 51 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 JOHNSTON-ST., NORTH OF Twelfth, 2-story frame; good barn. This can be had for $2,600 cash, and is the best bargain in the market. READ & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, OUT OF FIRE limits, all over Chicago, very cheap. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NEAR Union Park, for $4,500; $1,250 cash, balance easy; very cheap. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE—WASHINGton-st., near Western-av., 2 story frame, 9 rooms, lot 25x125, $4,000, on easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON Walnut-st., near Ashland-av., out of fire limits; a bargain. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—48 NORTH MAY-ST., NEW TWO-story frame, eleven rooms, modern improvements. Also, new two-story frame, corner May and Fulton-sts., 10 rooms, modern improvements. Inquire of owner on premises. A. E. AUSTIN.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—5 ACRES, FRONTing on Drexel-av., near Fifty-seventh-st., and South Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$300 DOWN—DECIDE TO-DAY—cottage of 5 rooms, barn and lot, near Lake-st. and Western-av.; $3,000; balance monthly. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 221 TWENTY-seventh-st., east of Hanover; house, 20x48, with basement; 6 rooms, pantry, and closets; lot, 25x125, to alley.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 7 ROOMS AND unfinished basement; lot 25x169 ft. 55 Evergreen-av., near Wicker Park; price, $2,500. Apply at 535 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms, brick foundation, hot and cold water, gas; all modern improvements; barn and lot 25x132 feet, south front, on Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—200x145 FEET ON THE CORNER of Michigan-av. and Thirty-second st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, east front, 189 South Morgan-st.; lot 24x200. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—BY F. HATHEWAY, 174 EAST Madison-st.:

48x165 feet on North Wells-st.

24x49 feet on North Clark-st., cheap.

A large lot corner of North Franklin and Indiana-sts.; suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Lot on North Dearborn, between Kinzie and Michigan-sts., east front.

FOR SALE—CORNELL JUNCTION—5 OR 10 acres, near corner of Seventy-fifth and Stony-av. boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY F. HATHEWAY, 174 EAST Madison-st.:

30 lots near corner of Racine and Fullerton-avs., $800 to $1,000 each on easy terms.

20 lots on and near Clybourn-av., $400 to $1,000 each.

20 lots on Fullerton and Sheffield-avs. and Montana-st., cheap.

All these lots are near street cars, and will increase rapidly in value.

FOR SALE—BUTTERFIELD-ST., NEAR THIRty-ninth. These lots are just outside the fire limits, and are nice and dry. Cheap lots at the Rock Island car shops; very cheap, nice dry ground. Several lots at Englewood, including a corner; sidewalks laid, regular stage line to Englewood, fare only 10 cents. $2,500; 6 room fine cottage and lot on South Side, one block from horse cars. KESLER BROS., 83 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FOOT LOT ON MARKET-ST., near Oak, at only $115 per foot, if taken at once. GEORGE H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW STORY AND A HALF dwelling house of 6 rooms, with 25 feet frontage on Monroe-st., near Western-av., only $4,000. This is the best bargain, and will be in the market only this week. Call at once if you want a cheap place. Terms one-half cash. Apply at 150 West Washington-st., CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25x158 FEET, ON HARrison-st., near Western-av., only $1,300 each. Terms, $300 cash; balance on long time. Apply at 150 West Washington-st., CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT OAKLAND, INside city limits, 2-story frame, brick cellar throughout; 12 rooms, furnace, city water, grove lot, 100 feet east front, lake view; very desirable location; $10,500. J. B. T. MARSH, 209 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WINCHESter-av., between Van Buren and Tyler-sts.; price, $2,600. JOHN S. HAIR, 63 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE. A LARGE frame dwelling, unfinished, with a long lease of lot; No. 175 West Adams-st.; cheap. Apply to FORRESTER & BEEM, 139 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT COTTAGE GROVE—SEVERAL brick houses of ten rooms each, on very easy terms of payment, at $6,000 each. Unless sold in a few days they will be rented. GEO. F. HARDING, A. J. SAWYER, 383 Wabash-av.

GIVEN AWAY—A LOT IN CONVENIENT LOcation to any good party who will build on it. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT IN GOOD LOCATION, NO payment down, and money loaned to build a cottage on it. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in business district, 10 brick houses corner of Throop and Van Buren-sts. See owner, 120 Throop-st., in forenoon.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., two-story and basement house of 11 or 14 rooms with all improvements, [illegible] WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY L. HILL, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, [illegible] Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st.; [illegible] Apply at 35 West Washington-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON CALUMET-AV., [illegible] Twenty-third-st., ever the store of Mandel Bros.

FOR SALE—LAST CALL, BOUND TO SELL—Lot, house and barn; lot 21 or 30x[illegible] feet, No. [illegible] Indiana-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, WITH LEASE, AT a great bargain. Nos. 32 and 34 Walnut-st. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE AND BARN; lot [illegible]; near Union Park; one block from street cars. Inquire of owner, 161 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-avs. Lot 50x100 ft. Price $125 per foot. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—79x125 FT. CORNER PRAIRIE-AV. and Thirty-fourth-st. Price, $60 per foot. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF NINE rooms and lot with barn, [illegible] between Madison and Monroe-sts., east front. Terms easy. Inquire of owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, NO. [illegible] Hubbard-st., with the lot, house nearly new, [illegible] BROCKE, Secretary Chicago Building Society, Room 8 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—Cottage 5 rooms and lot 25x125, near corner May and Harrison-sts. J. H. KEELER, 232 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., JUST OFF Thirty-second-st. A fine lot 50x125, water and sewers in the lot. J. H. KEELER, 232 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NEAR COTtage Grove cars, south of Egan-av.; [illegible] rooms, wood and coal shed, &c. JOHN H. AVERY, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,500—12 CICERO-COURT near Harrison st. and Campbell-av., cottage of 5 rooms, lot 25x125. Terms very easy. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, brick basement, [illegible] rooms, modern improvements, and in perfect order; good barn; lot [illegible] to alley; $15,000; easy terms. FAKE & CLARK, 380 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., A VERY FINE brick house, elegantly finished throughout, with mirrors, gas fixtures, etc., and all modern improvements; good barn; is one of the most desirable locations on this fashionable thoroughfare. For particulars inquire of FAKE & CLARK, 380 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, FRONTING BOULEvard, State-st. and Wabash-av., will be sold on easy terms.

20 acres, within the city limits, on very easy terms. Will subdivide to pay large profits.

A very choice block on Michigan-av. The cheapest property offered. FAKE & CLARK, 380 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A LARGE LIST OF residence property in South Division.

Also, cheap lots on monthly payments or long time, with but small cash payments, where purchaser will improve. FAKE & CLARK, 380 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., NEAR TWENTY-second st., two-story frame house, 11 or 12 rooms, good cellar, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; lot 25x178½. Price, $12,000. Easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth st., east front, two-story frame house and brick basement, good cellar, furnace, gas fixtures, carpets, &c.; lot 60x190 to 20-foot alley. Price, $[illegible]. Easy terms, from 1 to 10 year. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison street.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., NEAR TWENTY-second st., two-story frame house of 10 rooms, good cellar, gas fixtures and furnace, nearly new; also a barn; lot 25x178½. Price, $10,500. Easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—80x215 ON THE NORTHEAST CORner of South Park-av. and Thirtieth-st., with good cottage and barn; most desirable property. F. R. WILSON, Imperial Restaurant, 51 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—160 FEET, AND GOOD HOUSE and barn, cor. Thirtieth-st. and South Park-av., $10,000. Brick house and lot, 150 feet front, at Hyde Park, near depot, at a great bargain. 18 acres, cor. Fifty-second st., [illegible] Two good houses and lots on Jefferson st., cor. Fifty-second st., $4,200. Good two-story house, with barn and large lot, at Rose Hill, $2,500. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50x180 TO 20-FOOT ALLEY, ON Ellis-av., north of Egan, a great bargain. [illegible] ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,000—CHEAPEST AND best bargain on the North Side, cottage and lot, on Larrabee-st., north of Division; very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, FOUR rooms west of Cottage Grove-av., on Egan-av. Apply at 1541 Stanton-av.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 FIRST CLASS BRICK RESidence and large lot for $8,000. No Peter Funk. Inquire at 14 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, a splendid farm of 400 acres adjoining thriving village of [illegible] on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Well watered, two houses and good barns. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—COTTAGE AND LOT on Sangamon, near Madison-st., $3,000. Cottage and lot on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first st., [illegible] STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSE ON Michigan and Prairie-avs., $16,000. Easy terms. [illegible] Splendid opportunity. MEARS, 1129 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—2-STORY HOUSE, 1042 State-st., containing store and 12 rooms, with ground lease. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 49 Canal-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC—I WILL SELL or exchange my summer residence for Chicago property. The location is the finest in the West [illegible] for occupancy. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 164 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF RICH FARMING lands in Chase County, Kansas, unimproved, $1,600. Will exchange for property in Chicago, and pay some cash difference. WATSON HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP HOME, IN A FAST growing manufacturing town, in one of the finest locations on Fox River; house 2-story, containing 10 rooms; lot 132x132 feet; large fruit trees, well fenced, and House in good condition. Price, $[illegible]. Apply to THOS. IBBOTSON, Carpentersville, Ill.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE STOCK AND grain farm for sale or exchange for city property, [illegible] DeKalb Co., Ill., [illegible] miles from Depot on the A. & T. R. R. Inquire of CAMPBELL & BROTHERS, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE DESIRAble property known as the Dwight House. For particulars apply to DWIGHT DEMING, South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—80 ACRES OF LAND in Wayne County, Ill., near railway, [illegible] timber, only $5 per acre. Title perfect. J. H. FINLEY, 43 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A FARM OF 200 ACRES, one mile east of St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill. Well improved in every respect. Address J. G. CLEMENT, corner Michigan-av. and Adams-st., Chicago, or S. L. WILCOX, St. Charles.

FOR SALE—3,000 ACRES OF FINE COTTON lands in Marengo County, Ala.; said lands lying immediately on the line of the Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, and in three tracts. For particulars address the subscriber at Shiloh P. O., Marengo County, Alabama. W. B. HENDERSON.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FRUIT FARM NEAR ST. JOE, Mich., worth about $8,000; will give in exchange first-class improved property in Geneva, Ill. Wish to deal with the owner. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A LOT FOR A TERM of years, between State and LaSalle, Randolph and Van Buren-sts., or would take the rear part of a lot if could have a front entrance way to it. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD DWELLINGS OF 8 OR 10 rooms, for moving, between Canal and Ashland-av., Lake and Harrison-sts. C. D. COBB, [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY REAL ESTATE IN DENver, Colorado, in exchange for Chicago property. Inquire at 120 Throop-st., in forenoon.

WANTED—ON ONE OF THE SOUTH SIDE avenues, a first class brick or stone house, with barn and deep lot, [illegible] ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 82 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—50 OR 60 BY 80 FEET or more to alley, between Lake, Franklin, and Adams-sts. and Wabash-av. Apply to JOHN B. MALLERS, No. 117 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE PROPERTY ON South Side, inside or outside city limits, or on the North Side; will pay part cash for same, and balance in West Side unincumbered property, free of incumbrance, which is rapidly enhancing in value. Address care P. O. Box 145, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—NO fee after decree, [illegible] Address Post Office Box [illegible]

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER PUBlicity, [illegible]

I AM PREPARED WITH A GOOD FORCE, [illegible]

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call on or address CHAPIN & CO., 565 Wabash-av. (near Twelfth-st.).

TO BRICKMAKERS—GOOD BRICK CLAY ALready dredged and ready for use. [illegible] ADAM SMITH.

WM. H. ILIFF, BRICKLAYER, BUILDER and contractor. Address [illegible]

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND-HAND SOLE leather trunk in good order. [illegible]

WANTED—TO GIVE AWAY 800 YARDS OF good rich earth, suitable for gardening purposes. [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY A MEDIUM-SIZE FIRE proof safe; [illegible]

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR FINISHING or building by a thoroughly competent carpenter and builder [illegible] JOHN MOONEY, [illegible]

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE city and country, [illegible]

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTable business [illegible] KIMBALL & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH OR American Protestant woman to take care of children. [illegible]

POLITICAL

(Continued from First Page.)

by the Republican party in the approaching [illegible]

SPEECH OF [illegible]

Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, colored, Member of Congress, from South Carolina, followed Morton, and was the last speaker. He was cordially received and enthusiastically [illegible] The meeting lasted [illegible]

AN ADMINISTRATION DODGE TO SECURE CONGRESSIONAL INDORSEMENT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—There is considerable comment here to-night in Congressional circles over the policy pursued in the House to-day to get members to sign their names to papers urging Grant's renomination at Philadelphia, said papers to be thence telegraphed to New York, and read at the Republican meeting there tonight. These papers were made out early in the morning, and placed in the hands of well-known Administration Representatives from each State, with a view to being subsequently signed by all the Republican members of each State delegation. The Massachusetts delegation refused point-blank to sign any such paper, on the ground that it was entirely premature, and Congressmen had no business to attempt to influence nominations in this way. Several State delegations signified their willingness to the effect that they would sign any paper pledging their support to the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, but would go no farther. Five Ohio members would not sign a paper for that State for any purpose of this kind. The Louisiana delegation also refused. On behalf of South Carolina, Mr. Elliott, colored delegate, announced his opposition to Grant, and said that, as head of the delegation from that State to the Philadelphia Convention, he expected to vote against Grant's renomination. In the Illinois delegation two members refused to have anything to do with the business whatever. No paper was presented to Governor Blair, as his views in this connection are too well understood by his colleagues. The same is true of Farnsworth, of Illinois. Butler denounced the move as unwise and impolitic, and as one which would be construed by the opponents of the Administration to savor of Executive dictation.

ORGANIZATION OF A LIBERAL REFORM CLUB AT OSHKOSH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 17.—An adjourned meeting to form a Liberal Reform Club was held in Masonic Hall to-night, W. H. Doe in the chair. Mr. C. A. Weisbrod, from the Committee appointed at last meeting, reported the Constitution of the Oshkosh Liberal Reform Union Club, and the following list of officers: President, W. H. Doe; Vice President, S. A. Weisbrod; Secretary, Henry Martin; Treasurer, John A. Paige; Executive Committee—R. W. McKay, W. Amos, and J. H. Porter. The Committee also reported an address to the people of Winnebago County, calling upon them to unite in favor of the movement now in progress to reform political abuses; and to send delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The constitution received the signatures of about forty persons present, and the meeting adjourned, after remarks by the Chairman and Colonel Gabe Bouck.

PROTECTIONIST E. B. WARD, OF MICHIGAN, EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

DETROIT, April 17.—The report having been circulated by New York, Cincinnati and Chicago papers that Captain E. B. Ward would attend the Cincinnati Convention, he has written a letter to the Detroit *Post*, in which he says he is not capable of deserting a party that has crushed secession, abolished slavery, enhanced the credit of the nation after a most expensive war, inaugurated a system of care, economy, and integrity in the financial management of the Government that has not been equalled since the administration of John Quincy Adams. He thinks the Michigan Republicans are almost a unit for Grant.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., April 17.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, and was called to order by United States Senator Lewis. About four hours were spent in discussing the merits of candidates for temporary Chairman, there being four in nomination,—three white and one colored. The colored candidate, Dr. D. M. Norton, of Surrey County, was finally elected.

The Committee on Credentials was then appointed, and a recess was taken. Seventy-three counties are represented.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of John A. Harmon, of Augusta, for permanent Chairman, with one Vice President from each Congressional district. James H. Platt was placed in nomination in opposition to Harmon L. G. Bawdon, his brother-in-law.

C. H. Porter appealed to the Convention not to refuse to elect a Virginian to preside over the Virginia Convention. The defenders of the same said this was a convention of the Republicans from everywhere, and not of Virginia Republicans. At this point a difficulty occurred between Bowden and another delegate which threatened to terminate in a general row. The Police was called and the disturbance quieted.

At midnight Platt was chosen Chairman. A Committee of business was appointed and the Convention adjourned till morning.

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, April 17.—The Republican Convention nominated Governor Caldwell for re-election. The resolutions indorse Grant, and declare for general amnesty. The contest for other State officers to-morrow will be exciting.

The National Sunday School Convention at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17.—The National Sunday School Convention met at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, who offered up a fervent prayer, which was followed by singing.

Geo. A. Peltz, of Pennsylvania, then read a portion of Scriptures, beginning with the first verse of the first chapter of Joshua, and ending with the tenth verse. Also the opening passage of the eighth chapter of Nehemiah.

Rev. G. A. Hicks, of Michigan, then led in prayer.

The attendance was very large, every seat being occupied. The platform was occupied by the President, George H. Stewart, H. Thane Miller, Rev. George A. Peltz, Rev. G. A. Hicks, Chaplain Lozier, Rev. Alfred Taylor, of New York, and Rev. H. C. Trumbull, of Connecticut.

The Business Committee reported the programme for the day, "The Field" being the subject for discussion at the day session, and "The Sowers" for the night session.

A Committee on Enrolment, consisting of Messrs. Schultz, of Massachusetts; Miller, of Kentucky; and Knapp, of Illinois, were then appointed.

At this point in the proceedings, the President of the Convention, George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, came forward with H. Thane Miller by the hand, and began a short and eloquent address with the quotation, "Man Proposes, but God Disposes." He found himself prevented by sickness and unable to take part in the work of the Convention he longed for. He delivered an affecting eulogy on the brethren who had gone to sleep in Jesus since the last meeting. In conclusion, he said to the Sabbath School workers: "Study Christ, live in Christ, and teach Christ, and exceeding great will be your reward."

The Committee appointed last night for the selection of officers made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: President, F. Gillett, Illinois; Vice Presidents, P. D. Jones, Missouri; Rev. J. L. McKee, Kentucky; J. Bennett Tyler, New York; George H. Hall, California; Secretaries, A. E. Pitts, Pennsylvania; J. S. Ostrander and Herbert Post, Illinois; F. A. Ferris, Geo. H. Stewart, Pennsylvania; B. F. Jacobs, Illinois; John W. Roy, Indiana.

Mr. Gilbert being conducted to the chair, delivered an eloquent address, lamenting his unworthiness, but expressing the hope that by God's grace he should be enabled to do his duty.

The balance of the morning session was spent in hearing reports from State organizations.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—At the afternoon session the Convention was divided into three sections, with branch meeting at Robert's Park Methodist Church, and the First Baptist Church. The time in the Convention proper was occupied principally in hearing reports from State organizations, and short addresses from delegates from various parts of the country. At the branch meetings the topic for discussion was Normal Schools, for preparing teachers and Sunday-school missionaries.

With the exception of two or three Southern States, so far as the States have been called, from two to sixty delegates from each reported. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana have the largest representations.

The night session of the Convention was called to order by President Gillett at half-past 7. Rev. Mr. Cook, of Buffalo, led in prayer, followed by reading of Scriptures by Dr. Blackall, of Illinois.

The President announced the subject for consideration at the night session, "Sowers of the Seed in the Families," "The School and the Church." Dr. Randolph, of Philadelphia, opened in an eloquent and earnest address on the influence to be exerted by parents on children in the home circle. There is nothing so important as instruction in the Word of God by Christian fathers and mothers, and by personal appeal to our children.

Rev. Mr. Fox sang a beautiful song, entitled "Shun the Broad Road that Leads to Despair," after which Dr. Eggleston, of New York, addressed the Convention on Sowers of the Seeds in Schools," demonstrating that the truth of God and the teacher go hand in hand, and that the truly earnest Sunday School teacher is divinely ordained with the ministry of the Gospel. He was followed by Rev. E. McKee, of Louisville, on "The Sower of the Seed in the Church," after which short addresses were made by Hon. John Hill, member of Congress from New Jersey, Judge Gaddis, and others.

Fires.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 17.—Henry Knickerbocker's scythe works, at Ballston Spa, were burned this evening. Loss, $30,000; partly insured. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 17.—The Hotel of Pierce Bros., at River Falls, Wis., was burned to the ground at 6 o'clock this morning. Loss heavy.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—A fire this morning burned Bailey & Greenslade's foundry, on Barclay Street. Loss, $6,000.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1 a. m.—The lowest barometer over the Missouri will move northeastwardly over the upper lakes, preceded by diminishing pressure, thence to the Atlantic. The area of rain will extend eastward over the Lower Michigan, Lake Erie, Western Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the South Atlantic States, and over New England during Thursday afternoon and night. A rising barometer, northwesterly winds, and clearing weather will extend eastward over the Mississippi Valley on Thursday morning, and to Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Eastern Gulf States by or on Thursday evening. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Thirteen of the striking printers of Toronto have been arrested under the conspiracy law, and bailed for trial. The places of the striking printers are rapidly being filled.

—The grape crop of California is damaged one-half or one-sixth by frost. The peaches, figs, apricots, almonds, nectarines, and English [illegible]

[illegible] was also badly damaged in some localities.

—The resignation of General Geo. S. Standard, United States [illegible] Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., is announced. [illegible] accounts at the last settlement of [illegible] are able and the Government will lose nothing. His successor is likely to be William W. Wells, Adjutant General of the State.

—In the United States Court at Charleston yesterday, the jury in the case of Smith and Spencer, charged with conspiracy and murder, disagreed after eighteen hours absence. They stood 9 for and 3 against a verdict for murder. A new trial has been ordered.

—The boiler of a portable saw mill exploded on Tuesday afternoon, about 12 miles from Evansville, Ind., in Posey County, and three persons, John Gebel, Jacob Newman and Frank Taylor, engineer, were killed. John Gerris was severely wounded, and several others narrowly escaped death.

BORN.

On Sunday, 14th inst., the wife of R. P. Taylor of a son. Mother and child well.

MARRIED.

STRAWBRIDGE—HICKS—In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. R. D. Sheppard, Mr. T. R. Strawbridge, of Delevan, Ill., to Miss Mary G. Hicks, daughter of J. Hicks, of Buffalo, New York.

HOBART—BONNELL—In this city, on the 16th inst., by Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Mr. Ed. L. Hobart and Miss Emma Bonnell.

DIED.

LYFE—In Beloit, April 14, Jessie Belle, infant daughter of Wm. C. and Susan Lyfe, aged 7 months and 12 days.

MURRAY—At Peru, Ill., on Monday, the 15th inst., of typhoid fever, James Andrew Murray, aged 21 years, 10 months, and 17 days.

BLAKE—On the morning of the 17th inst., of diphtheria, Frank G., infant son of Frank L. and Mattie G. Blake.

SATCHELL—On April 14, at 1169 Prairie-av., George Satchell, aged 21 years.

WING—Mary S., wife of Abraham R. Wing, 4th month, 17th day, aged 60 years.

Funeral from the residence, 1252 Prairie-av., at 12 o'clock sixth day (Friday).

Boston papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Charles Heidsieck, Champagne, Dry Sillery, and "Extra." For sale by Wm. H. Schimpferman and Pat O'Neill.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Blumger & Bro., Van Shaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 22, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. Martinez & Co., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post Office, New York.

Down They Go!—The costly hair dyes that require hours to bring out a dull, unnatural tint, are being driven out of the market by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye, the cheapest, the purest, and the best article of the kind sold in America.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, if then there is it takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils, for sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, and the bowels and stomach are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the house as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by Messrs. Petermen, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who patiently follow my directions and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., any one or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine if there is a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.25 per bottle, or $7.00 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila.
And by druggists and dealers generally.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

A GOOD MAN WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 can find an opportunity to invest in one of the best locations and most complete printing establishments in the city. Address I & J 73, Tribune Branch office.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS, WITH HORSE and wagon, for sale. Terms easy. Will bring in from $160 to $180 per month. Address O 28, Tribune Branch office.

A PUBLISHING HOUSE, DESIROUS OF ESTABLISHING a General Agency for their publications in the West, would like to correspond with a liberal, energetic, ambitious business man, whose tastes and education would qualify him to represent works of the highest class, who would expect to devote his entire time and energies in any and every way to build up and fully develop the business. Address, with full particulars of experience, etc., S. & CO., 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

A SALOON FOR SALE. LONG LEASE AND low rent. Price $400. Apply at 172½ South Clinton-st.

A GREAT BUSINESS CHANCE—LINSEED oil machinery complete for sale or exchange at a bargain. Must be disposed of at once. Inquire at 143 South Jefferson-st.

A GOOD BAKERY AND RESTAURANT, DOING a good business, for sale cheap. Rent and lease for 2 years and 4 months of the house. There are 6 rooms up stairs which can be rented for the same money as we pay for the house. Will be sold cheap within three days. Apply to L. H. FREIBERGER, 346 South State-st.

A RESTAURANT AT THE LAKE ST. EUROPEAN Hotel for sale; the only eating room about the house; in a good location, and doing a good business. Apply to L. DREVES, No. 102 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS OPENING—TO THE RIGHT MAN, with a few hundred dollars to invest, this is a rare chance. Call on HENRY COOLEY, at 382 South State-st. (residence).

CLINTON, IOWA—HOTEL FOR SALE, OR will sell a part interest to some one who will keep it himself. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

FURNISHED HOTEL—PAID UP LEASE TWO years, will sell, rent, or take partner, 20 miles from city; summer resort for pic-nics; orchard, garden, and barn are convenient; 116 West Madison-st., up stairs.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY store for sale to-day at a bargain; stock light; location good. Must be sold at once. Inquire in store 346 West Van Buren-st.

SALOON FIXTURES FOR SALE, CHEAP, AT 1246 State-st.

THE BAR, RESTAURANT, AND FIXTURES of 487 Wabash-av. for sale, including crockery and cutlery wares of the finest quality; everything belonging to a first-class saloon. Will be sold at a bargain, if applied for within three days.

TRIMMING AND WORSTED STORE FOR sale, in Boston, Mass. Stock, good will, and fixtures of one of the best located stores in the above line of goods in the city. Sold on account of ill health only. Is now in a flourishing condition, has extensive European correspondence, which will be transferred to the right party. Rent low, $1,600; lease three years longer to run. Rare chance for party having cash capital and doing business East. Address or apply to JAMES FRENCH, Real Estate and Mortgage Brokers, 80 Washington-st., Boston.

$20,000 PER YEAR PROFIT—LIME works for sale, in complete order; daily capacity, 250 barrels. Reputation of lime and trade fully established. S. L. TRIPPE, 127 West Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURniture, houses, and other chattels and collaterals. J. Q. WATSON, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 44 Congress-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, leased lots, pianos, and other chattels, and on collateral security. CHAS. W. PERKINS, 137 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, pianos, and other chattel and collateral. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 43.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000). MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $50,000 for 5 years on real estate in city or farms in the northern part of Illinois, at current rates. Apply to C. B. HOSMER & SON, 339 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

TO LOAN—MONEY—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 8, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000 AND UPWARDS, for a term of years, at 9 per cent interest. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 118 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW THOUSAND ADJUSTED Germania, of Chicago, Insurance claims. Address M 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 ADJUSTED CLAIMS OF THE Knickerbocker, Firemens', and Merchants' Insurance Companies. Must have them by [illegible]. A. O. SLAUGHTER, 229 Wabash-av.

$1,000 AND $3,000 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate. HELM & HOWLAND, 134 West Washington-st.

$1,300 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN ON Chicago real estate. Apply at once. J. MILTON OLIVER, Attorney, 30 South Clinton-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $5,000 each. CLAPLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at 9 and 10 per cent, by HENRY L. HILL, 374 Wabash-av.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD MORTgaged business paper at low rates. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 378 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—LADY MUSIC TEACHER AT 634 West Monroe-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ANOTHER SCORE FOR THE Northern suburbs—An extra train is now running on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, leaving the city at 5 o'clock p. m. for Highland Park, and returning, reaches the city at 6:45 a. m., stopping at all intermediate stations. So now all who want houses can be accommodated. Stop your high rent and have a home of your own. Don't wait for another great city fire to leave you homeless, or the cholera to take your loved ones from you; make an investment for your life, where you can enjoy the pure air, the green glade, and grassy dell. Call in at once and buy a lot with a house of from 5 to 9 rooms, in Evanston, North Evanston, or Glencoe, at prices ranging from $1,450 to $5,500, with only from $200 to $1,000 cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments. Take notice, I sell my own property, have no commissions to make; will accompany parties on any day at 1 o'clock to see property; will rent after first of May all houses not sold. C. E. BROWNE, 26 South Canal-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD, ADJOINING OLD city limits, accessible by steam cars, commutation fare 6 cents. WING & FARLIN are the only parties having lots for sale within 3 blocks of the Maplewood Depot. This property has been improved by several thousand shade trees, sidewalks, artesian well, &c., while the property which is being advertised by other parties does not adjoin Maplewood, and is without such improvements. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, VERY CHEAP, A splendid brick house, two stories and basement, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, heated by steam; large brick barn, and fine yard and garden of half a block, in a beautiful location in the fine grove at the pleasant village of Blue Island. Trains run on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., to accommodate business men, at low rates of commutation.

Also two smaller frame houses to rent in Blue Island, at low prices. Inquire of H. H. MASSEY, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—40 ACRES NEAR Normal School; beautiful land for subdivision. Price, $1,200 per acre. Easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 56 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE MAKE A speciality of choice residence property on Michigan, Wabash, and Indiana-avs., build houses to order, and sell on easy terms. Also, a large amount of desirable property in the very centre of present improvements at $21 to $25 per foot. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 56 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—A LARGE WELL-built and complete house, with gas, furnace, fine barn, ice-house, etc., and good supply of pure water; 25 minutes' ride, 25 trains a day, each way. Address S 98 OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—HOUSE WITH 12 rooms suitable for two families, within 5 minutes' walk of three railroad depots, school, and church; will rent for $30.00 per month. Price $4,000; terms easy. Inquire of A. B. STAVENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND spacious grounds at Hinsdale, on the C. B. & Q. road, 5 minutes from the depot. Site high. It has a parlor with bay window, marble mantel, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, closets, and four chambers each with a closet. Rooms all well lighted. Cellar under the whole, with partition; good furnace. House built in the most substantial manner. 120 barrel cistern, well of fine water, 15 feet deep, 1 acre most excellent land, with four tile drains; cherry, pear, apple, and quince trees, asparagus-bed, and berries; all in first rate order. Possession given immediately, if desired. For further particulars inquire of O. F. AVERY, 453 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—2 NEW HOUSES, WITH LOTS, AT Irving Park, only $2,000 each; $200 cash, balance monthly or yearly, at 6 per cent interest. You will never have a better chance to buy. Purchaser will be sure to get $600 advance in less than one year. The same kind of a house in the city would rent for $60 per month. We have only two houses left; call and see plans at our office. We will sell 25 foot lots for $10 per foot; $75 cash. Car fare only 7 cents, and the time is just 20 minutes. Another chance like this to buy a home will never be offered. We want money. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 3 years. Call on the owner, at 306 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, 125X307 FEET OF the most beautiful property in all Evanston, west of the depot, and fronting on Ridge-st. It contains a nice grove of large oak trees, and is for sale cheap; price, $30 per foot. Apply at GEO. FOSTER'S, 12 Market-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land, improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—ELEGANT NEW residence, 12 rooms, 50 ft lot, near the Normal School, $3,560, only $500 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, AUSTIN, Wheaton, and Highland Park, several beautiful residences; also desirable vacant lots. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, Room 45, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH EVANSTON, HOUSES and lots on easy terms. H. M. KIDDER, 102 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—ONE NEW house, 2½ acres land, very pleasantly located, $7,500.

One house and lot, $4,500. Terms easy.

Also lots well located. W. ROBBINS, 753 State-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT GLENcoe. House of 9 rooms; lot 65x210; offered at a bargain. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—MY NEW SUBURBAN RESIdence, near city limits; all modern improvements; also barn and bennery; 1, 2, and 3 years time, at 8 per cent on part of purchase money. Steam railway facilities excellent, and neighborhood good. For particulars apply at 49 South Jefferson-st. M. I. WHITMAN.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, AT LOW prices and easy terms. Price for both, $600. J. R. ANDREWS, No. 45 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—CHOICE SUBurban property. We will sell 40 acres, subdivided into blocks and lots, with streets made and sidewalks being made to depot, situated on Sixty-third-st. or Junction-av., and adjoining South Lynne and Tremont Gardens. The adjoining property was sold off in lots at the rate of $2,000 per acre before and since the fire. Will be sold for half its value for cash and payments. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner of Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, A pretty cottage of 5 rooms, and ¼ acre of land, within 30 minutes' ride of the city. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NORTH OF FIFTY-FIRST-st., and one block west of Stewart-av., $2,000 per acre. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, fronting lake, one block south of Hyde Park Hotel. For particulars inquire of J. C. YOUNG, 481 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 8, 39, 14, adjoining city limits. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—5 LOTS CORner of Market and Sixty-first-sts. at $850 per lot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SOME FINE deep lots on Chestnut-st., near the depot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800—NORTH EVANSTON—NEW, neat cottage, inside unfinished, lot 50x200; in full view of lake and university, and near station; one-third down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED room for two single gentlemen, with or without board; South Side, north of Twenty-second and east of State-st. Address O 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 TO 5 ROOMS SUITable for housekeeping, or cottage of 5 or 6 rooms in good neighborhood. Address, with terms, Y 35, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FROM 6 to 8 rooms in a pleasant neighborhood convenient to horse-cars. Rent not to exceed $40 per month. Apply to C. W., 223 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms, east of Union Park, north of Van Buren-st., from May 1 or sooner, by man and wife. Best of reference. Address H 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS for two young gentlemen, located on the West Side. Address Z 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block, Madison-st.:
SOUTH SIDE.
House of 14 rooms, north of Twenty-fifth-st.
Cottage of 6 rooms, south of Twenty-second-st.
WEST SIDE.
House of 12 rooms, east of Centre-av.
Cottage of 6 rooms, west of Ashland-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, by a small private family, on or near to some of the South Side avenues; must be well furnished. Address, H 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of 10 rooms, with gas and water, convenient to street cars. Would board family with privilege of taking other boarders. Address C P D, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR MORE ROOMS on West Madison-st., between Desplaines and Canal, suitable for a real estate office. Address, stating terms per month, F 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING A good sized furnished room to rent, suitable for two young men, east of Halsted, north of Jackson, south of Lake, or west of Clinton, may find a tenant by addressing, stating location and terms, D 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage, West Division, for a year or less; will give security and reference; only two of a family; or will buy cottage and lot. Address E 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; will not pay over $25 per month. Location, Union Park and Halsted, Lake and Van Buren. Address at once L 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—$800 ADVANCED FOR desirable house on West Side. Rent not to exceed $30 or $40 per month. Address G, 575 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE OF about 8 or 10 rooms with modern improvements, in a good locality. West Side preferred. Address C. F. P., Staats Zeitung office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—OR FOR SALE—200 NICE BUILDing lots and 8 cottages on Wentworth-av., between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth-sts., in the vicinity of the C. R. I. & M. S. R. R. Car Works and other manufactories; also 6 lots on Thirty-first-st., east of Halsted. Apply to F. B. WILSON, Imperial Restaurant, 81 South Canal-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND most desirable residences in the southern part of the city, on Forty-seventh-st., near Kenwood station, until May, 1873; large grounds, and house furnished. Only private families need apply. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest, Ill.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE house and lot No. 387 Wabash-av. Desirable for business purposes. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—40 ACRES NEAR THE NORTHwest part of the city, part under cultivation. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—FIVE ACRES OF CHOICE GARden land, on western city limits; well fenced. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—400,000 GOOD SHEBOYGAN brick. JACOB JOHNSON, 236 South Water-st., Lumbermen's Exchange.

FOR SALE—TEN THOUSAND PHILADELphia pressed brick, of a very superior quality. Apply to THOMAS MACKIN, 140 and 142 State-st.

FOR SALE—200 M RED NEW BUILDING BRICK, size 8x4x2, at $11.00 per thousand on track, in cars of the Chicago & Northwestern at Freight Depot. Inquire and see samples at 3-1 Wabash-av., or 177 West Washington-st.

WANTED—50,000 FIRST-CLASS MILWAUKEE pressed brick. Terms cash. Apply to L. H. NEWCOMB, corner Van Buren and Canal-sts.

300,000 OLD BRICK FOR SALE, IN lots to suit; delivered in any part of the city. J. N. SMART & CO., 239 Monroe-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A NEW SQUARE GRAND PIANO-FORTE may be selected from a large stock and paid for in board for a gentleman and wife after May 1. No objection to furnishing rooms. First-class references given and required. Address P 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE PIANO, been used five months, for $200 less than regular price, or will rent for $8 per month. 1269 Wabash-av.

PIANO TO RENT—A GOOD ONE, AT 473 WEST Jackson-st. Very cheap.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.:
HOUSES—WEST DIVISION.
Three-story and basement marble front house on Sheldon-st., near Fulton; 15 rooms; all modern improvements; rent, $1,500 a year.
Two-story and basement frame house, 555 Fulton-st., rent, $60 a month.
377 Centre-av., two-story and basement marble front, rent, $75 per month.
Lower part of brick house, 514 West Monroe-st., 4 rooms; rent, $30 per month.
681 Washington-av., good cottage, 6 rooms; rent, $35 per month.
Two-story brick house northwest cor. May and Madison-sts.; rent, $1,200 per year.
Large two-story and basement brick house on West Adams-st., near Aberdeen-st., 14 rooms, all modern improvements; rent, $1,800 per year.
Two-story frame house, No. 821 West Washington-st., 7 rooms; rent, $50 per month.
Two-story frame house, No. 849 West Washington-st., 9 rooms; rent, $50 per month.
Two-story and basement brick house, 107 Centre-av., 9 rooms; rent, $70 per month.
Two-story frame house 260 Warren-av., 9 rooms; rent, $65 per month.
Good cottage, 728 Fulton-st., 6 rooms; $35 per month.
5 rooms, third floor of brick building, 200 West Randolph-st.; rent, $30 per month.
5 rooms, second floor, 301 West Randolph-st.; rent, $50 per month.
Brick house corner Adams and Honore-sts.; rent, $83.33 per month.
266 West Madison-st., 3 rooms; rent, $60 per month.
63 North Sangamon-st., 8 rooms; rent, $70 per month.
671 Washington-av., 8 rooms; rent, $33 per month.
7 Wilcox-av., 5 rooms; furniture for sale; rent, $35 per month.
2-story frame house, corner Southwestern-av. and Florney-st., 11 or 12 rooms; rent, $45 per month.
227 Fulton-st., 6 rooms; rent, $40 per month.
Cottage corner Erie and Lincoln, 5 rooms; rent, $30 per month.
809 West Indiana-av., 5 rooms; rent, $35 per month.
House at Greenwood, 20 miles from city, 9 rooms; rent, $40 per month.
Large frame house at Riverside, 12 rooms; rent, $83.33 per month.
HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.
Large 1-story brick house, 10 rooms; modern improvements; on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; furniture for sale, rent, $1,500 per year.
Three-story and basement brick house, 22 Sixteenth-st., 14 rooms, modern improvements; rent, $1,800 per year.
806 Indiana-av., 2 story and basement frame house, 10 rooms; rent, $1,200 per year.
Very beautiful cottages, Nos. 131, 141, and 143 Calumet-av., 8 rooms, gas and water, &c.; rent, $65 per month.
Large furnished residence on Lake Shore, near Clarverville, 18 rooms, all the modern improvements, large grounds, barns, &c.; rent, $2,000 per year.
Houses to rent in all parts of the city. Rents collected, &c.

TO RENT—BY CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., NO. 176 State-st.:
The first house on Drexel-av., (for two years or longer), a two-story house, new, well and cistern water, wire screens on doors and windows, handy to Illinois Central and dummy cars; large lot with the house; will rent furnished for $100 per month, or will sell the furniture at an appraisal and will rent the house to some party for $60 per month.
On Twenty-sixth-st., two-story house and basement, 10 rooms, partly furnished; $100 per month.
No. 272, and the two adjoining houses, on Belden-av., from $40 to $50 per month.
690 Wabash-av., to rent for business; $2,000 per year.
The stores, Nos. 683 and 685 State-st. Also offices, rooms and lofts over the stores, all conveniently situated.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, Real Estate Agents, 127½ West Madison-st.:
House 432 Warren-av., 2-story, 7 rooms, $45.
Cottage 377 Jefferson-st., 6 rooms, $30.
Cottage 28 Rucker-st., 6 rooms, $30.
Elegant house on Fulton-st., near Ashland-av., containing 12 large rooms, gas, hot and cold water all through, good barn, large lot; will rent for two years at $50 per month. Will rent only to party who will buy furniture, which cost, one year ago, $3,000; will sell for $2,100 on easy terms.
Basement for business purposes on Desplaines-st., near Madison-st., rent, $40.
3 rooms on Halsted-st., furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—UNTIL NOV. 1, WITH PRIVILEGE until May 1, 1873, a first-class 2-story and basement brick house, furnished, with water and gas; on the premises is one of the best stables in the city. The house has all modern improvements, situated on West Washington-st., west of Union Park, south front, size 22x44, L 15x18, 2-stories. It will be rented only to a careful and responsible party. The owner and family go to Europe. Inquire at 101 West Washington-st., front office.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., marble front; partly furnished; three-story and basement, 14 rooms, storeroom, pantries, closets, and sub-cellar, 3 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, speaking-tubes, room-bells, &c. Rent, $3,000; fourfifths taken in board of owner's family of four, occupying three rear rooms; or will rent without furniture, or board for $2,000. Address XXX, Branch Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMpletely furnished house on Wabash-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., for $2,500 per annum. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 153 West Washington-st., or 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING OF 7 ROOMS, GAS and water, on West Madison-st., near Sheldon. Apply to R. H. BULKLEY, 433 West Madison-st., before 10 a. m.

TO RENT—620 BURNSIDE-ST., TWO-STORY frame house, 10 rooms, with improvements; $40 per month, 655 Burnside-st., 8 rooms, water and barn; $45 per month. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT NORTH SIDE CITY LIMITS, a dwelling of 9 rooms, convenient to horse-cars. Apply to F. M. DUNNING, 479 Wabash-av., Room 5.

TO RENT—HOUSES—D. COLE & SON, 183 WEST Madison-st., Real Estate Dealers, have on hand for this morning's exhibition, some choice houses on Washington-st., Ashland-av., Adams, and Monroe, from $250 to $2,000 per annum. Also a few furnished houses for good tenants. We have also quite a number of rooms on Madison and Halsted-sts., in floors and suites. Also a few single rooms for gentlemen. Offices and sleeping-rooms. Call early for choice.

TO RENT—AT NORTH CITY LIMITS, 4 NEW 5 room cottages, also a 2-story house, at Woodstock, 5th. D. WILLIAMS, 218 South Clark-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE WABASH-AV., near Fourteenth-st., 10 rooms; will be rented for $1,500 for family or $1,800 for business. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME HOUSE, NEAR Twelfth-st., east of State; 14 rooms, 2 bath-rooms, etc., suitable for first-class boarding house. Rent $3,000. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, on Sheldon-st., near Fulton-st., 15 rooms, all the modern improvements; possession 1st May. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH BRICK cellar, No. 32 Walnut-st., in fine condition. Rent, $35. J. R. ANDREWS, No. 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1026 WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-third-st., a 2-story and basement marble front, with 8 or 10 rooms, and all modern improvements. Apply to owner, FRED. W. PECK, at house adjoining, on the corner of southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE, NO. 130 CICERO-court, between West Harrison and Tyler-sts.; rent $30 per month to parties that will buy $300 worth of general household furniture. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A NICE NEW COTTAGE, 36 NEbraska-st., 5 minutes walk from street-cars. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT house No. 8 Park Row; 14 rooms beside closets, &c.; bath-room on each floor; steam heater, and large barn. Inquire of F. A. STEVENS, 693 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A MODERN-BUILT, COZY TENroom house, partly furnished, on West Side, in a pleasant locality. To a first-class small family that will board owner first arrangements if satisfactory. Address, at once, D 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE NEAT NEW COTTAGES, corner of Main and Wrong-sts., near Archer-av., cars. Water in kitchen; $20 per month. C. J. ADAMS, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FOR 7 OR 12 MONTHS A DESIRAble house, with 10 rooms, on the line of the North City Limits Railroad. Apply to B. F. CULVER, Room 15, W. K. Nixon Building.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., two-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; to a small family only, for six months. Address G 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, WEST OF Union Park. Rent, $100 per month. Will be rented for a shorter term than one year. Address ROBERT RAE, 63 Central Union Building.

TO RENT—IN OAK PARK, 8 MILES WEST OF Chicago, about May 1, 2-story house, partly furnished if desired, to a small family. Will take rent in board for self, wife and child, and pay some difference. Address A, 36 South Canal-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, West Harrison-st. Carpets and gas-fixtures for sale. Rent very moderate. W. J. ONAHAN, 68 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AND grounds at Lake View, near the lake. Inquire at 556 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FINE HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS near Union Park, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, range, gas-fixtures, and modern improvements. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, NO. 887 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., for a private family only. For particulars call at LESTER & UPDIKE'S Warehouse, cor. Taylor and Griswold-sts.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FRAME HOUSE, 15 or 16 rooms, large lot, carriage-house and barn, No. 1123 Indiana-av. Apply to M. BEAL, 59 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY COTTAGE at Hyde Park; overlooks lake. Apply to B. F. NORRIS & CO., 468 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 632 MICHIgan-av., 2-story and basement brick, $3,500 per year. BARKER & WAIT, 46 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—1024 WABASH-AV., COR. TWENTY-third-st., marble-front residence, all modern improvements; furnace and gas fixtures with the house. THOMAS BASSETT, 196 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, two-story house 417 Madison-st. A fine location for a millinery or sewing machine business. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, A large first-class residence, in the best neighborhood, with large and beautiful grounds, stable, &c., with or without furniture, for one year. Inquire of WM. H. CLARKE, P. O. Box 351, Chicago.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 259 Thirtieth-st.; possession May 1. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE, COMFORTABLE 2-story frame house, containing 9 or 10 rooms, on the southeast corner Loomis and Van Buren-sts., together with good barn and carriage house; lot 100x125 feet, nicely planted with trees and shrubbery. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED (OR FURNITURE for sale cheap), the whole or part of a desirably located 12-room frame dwelling on South Side. Address P. O. Box 829.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO A small family. My residence at Woodland Park, near Douglas place. House has 10 rooms, all fully furnished; stable; lot 80x120; two minutes' walk from Fairview station. Price $200 per month. Inquire at 231 Michigan-av., or at house. C. E. WISWALL.

TO RENT—ONE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling-house, No. 504 West Washington-st. Terms, $100 per month. R. W. ELLIS, 119 W. Madison.

TO RENT—EITHER FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the upper floor of a No. 1 cottage, containing 6 rooms, closets, wash-room, etc., with use of part of barn if desired, on South Morgan-st., near Taylor. Address O 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY D. E. FISKE, ROOM 4, 45 SOUTH Canal-st. House 1486 State-st., 12 rooms; cottage 212 North Halsted-st., 5 rooms; house 121 South Jefferson-st., 9 rooms; store, with 5 rooms above, 314 North Halsted-st.; cottage, 23 Fourth-st., 5 good rooms. Low rates to prompt tenants.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 422 WEST LAKE-st., brick house of 10 rooms, in good repair; possession 1st of May. WM. HANSBROUGH, 111 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL CORNER RESIdence, one block from Union Park, on Park-av.; a two-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements; elegant furniture. Will rent only to a small family, or will board the owners, a gentleman and wife. Address, with references, Y 37, Tribune office, South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 73 TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., FOR 3 months to a family without children, a furnished house, having 7 rooms, bath-room, gas, and water. Terms, $75 per month.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-ST., WEST OF Union Park, elegant two-story and basement marble front, all modern improvements, furnace and gas fixtures; barn. Apply between 9 and 11, to C. H. ADAMS, Room No. 5, 11 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR TWO years, a two-story and basement brick house, in good order; modern improvements, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE AND BARN, ON Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., with all modern improvements, heated by steam, suitable for business or boarding house, by HARRY L. HILL, No. 374 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 STORY, BASEMENT AND MANsard marble front house, No. 1238 Wabash-av., nearly new, and containing all modern improvements. Inquire of J. F. BONFIELD, 43 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE ON CALUMET-av.; one on Langley-av., near Ellis Park, and three-story and basement brick on West Adams-st. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 173 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1239 WABASH-AV., 14 ROOMS, ALL modern improvements. Furniture for sale.

TO RENT—ATTENTION BOARDING HOUSE keepers! 2 splendid houses, 12 rooms each, near Halsted and Madison-sts. Lease $1,000. Elegant furniture and piano for sale, $1,250. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF new marble-front building 136 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BY THE MONTH, FROM MAY 1, the premises 228 East Monroe-st., now occupied by us, consisting of two shops, each 24x64, and 50 feet square of ground. Apply on premises to BROWN BROTHERS, Sidewalk Light Manufacturers.

TO RENT—PART OF A STORE. INQUIRE AT 406 West Madison-st.

ONE LARGE BASEMENT TO RENT BY WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st., 25x70, light and airy, on West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st., one first floor 25x70 for business, on West Madison-st., Thompson's Block.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; A house of 10 rooms; basement may be used for storage or manufacturing; on Peoria-st., near Madison. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, corner Clinton and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—STORE, 279 WEST MADISON-ST. Apply to GILES BRO. & CO., corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, 150 WEST Randolph-st.; for saloon need not apply. THOS. PARKER, 45 South Canal-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—TWO HIGH BASEMENTS CORNER Halsted and Madison-sts.; A 1 location. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOUR STORES UNDER ST. JAMES Hotel; will command the hotel trade as well as the street trade.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, and full-sized lofts above, in new marble front building on State-st., near VanBuren; first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—A STORE-ROOM, 20X55 FEET. A splendid location for hardware or dry goods; possession May 1. Address J. L. WEBSTER, 822 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THAT brick building No. 257 West Madison-st. T. H. RICKETTS, Rooms 1 and 2, No. 116 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE AT 70 WEST Randolph-st., from May 1st, for book, stationery and news depot. A. EVENSON.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 519 State-st.; also two upper floors suitable for housekeeping or boarding-house. Apply at 1242 Prairie-av., or in store, 519 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE OFFICES FOR REAL estate business, cheap. 19 West Randolph-st., up stairs. S. M. ALLEN, Attorney.

TO RENT—STORE ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 20x40 feet. Apply at 166 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, FROM MAY 1, THE store, 295 West VanBuren-st.; now occupied as a grocery. Apply on the corner, next door east.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH DWELLING ABOVE, 497 West Madison-st., suitable for grocery or dry goods. Apply to R. H. BULKLEY, 433 West Madison-st., before 10 a. m.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE ON WEST LAKE-st.; also basement. Best location in the city for commission. Address for three days, U 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH TENEMENT above, 949 State-st., near Field & Leiter's. Very desirable and cheap. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK BARN, located on West Side. Good for stable or storage. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., BRICK basement, 25x100 feet, on one of best corners between river and Halsted-st. Also, fourth story, 40x70, suitable for lodge room. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—30 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.; 228 WEST Lake-st. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—THE NEW STORE, with plate glass front, No. 682 State-st. Also, apartments of 3 or 4 rooms. Also, store 659 State-st. Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 637 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, A LARGE CORNER STORE and second floor, in a good location, suitable for any business. Inquire of owner for particulars, at 309 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORE—IN GOOD LOCATION FOR a dry goods, clothing, and hat and cap business. No. 344 Milwaukee-av. Also, a store, 24x70 feet, and residence; the building in course of erection. For particulars see B. KIHLHOLZ, No. 346 Milwaukee-av., from 1 to 2 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT—STORE, AND TENEMENT IN THE rear. Store suitable for groceries or dry goods. No. 242 South Clinton-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT, WEST Madison-st., near Halsted; large and light; $50. Also 27 Milwaukee-av. basement, under stores Nos. 25 and 27; large and well lighted; $50. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND FLOOR of the 2 story house 124 West Randolph-st., southwest corner of Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—IN THE FIRST-CLASS BRICK dwelling, 818 Wabash-av., the parlors, also the upper part of the house together or separate. WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 193 WEST HARRISON-st., with or without 5 rooms attached; possession immediately. Good stationery stand. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE ORPHEUS HALL, FOR balls, concerts, and lectures. Inquire of the janitor in the hall, corner of Lake and Peoria-sts., or 82 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—SMALL HOTEL, OR FIRST-CLASS boarding house, 32 rooms, in splendid order and doing a good business; 30 minutes ride from Chicago; $2,500 choice furniture for sale; rent, $150 per month. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES—D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison, Real Estate Dealers, have some good stores on Madison, Randolph, and Lake-sts., from the East or offering to rent at living rates, renting from $600 to $2,800 per year. Also some large stores now building that will be finished early, to suit the tenants. Merchants will do well to call on us and look over our list.

TO RENT—NEW DOUBLE STORE 332 AND 334 State-st., near Harrison and near to present Post Office. W. WALLER, 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS IN stone front building on State-st., at foot of Congress. W. WALLER, 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A STABLE IN THE REAR OF 884 Wabash-av. Call at the house.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SIX LARGE, WELL lighted rooms upon second floor of this building (no dust, no wind), occupied by business. Well arranged for the convenience of real estate, insurance, commission, or professional business. Apply to J. P. & L. E. WHITE, 46 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for gentlemen only. Inquire at 1171 State-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT room, nice clothes press, suited for one or two gentlemen; private family. 360 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS IN BUILDING NO. 232 West Madison-st. Apply to BURKITT & SUTTON.

TO RENT—AT 87 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 3 rooms for housekeeping, with furniture, cheap. Call at above number, Room 6, for two days.

TO RENT—$30—LOWER PART OF 2-STORY house, 6 rooms, on Fulton west of Robey-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHout board, at 264 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, 4 ROOMS, pantry and closet. 471 Catherine-st., corner of Loomis, near Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE, COMFORTABLE, FURNished front room, suitable for two gentlemen. Inquire at 666 State-st.

TO RENT—POSSESSION MAY 1, FIVE ROOMS, besides closets, etc., close to horse cars, at a moderate rent, to suitable parties. Apply from 9 to 10 a. m. to INGLEDEN & SOUTHWORTH, 706 Wabash-av., or to THOMAS J. SUDDARD, 13 Harmon-court, from 4 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at 25 Sixteenth-st. Front parlor vacant, furnished.

TO RENT—ROOMS—TWO YEARS' LEASE OF 3 rooms for sale, with or without furniture. Rent cheapest in the city. Inquire at 334 State-st., second floor.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOORS IN NEW MARble front building 286 State-st. CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 460 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—5 OR 6 FURNISHED ROOMS, PANtry and part of basement for 3 months. Possession May 1; terms moderate. Call from 9 to 10 for 2 days. 116 South Green-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS 39 EAST TWENTY-SECond-st., by Dr. STEPHENS. Family without children. Call after 4 p. m.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY APRIL 13, BY A widow lady, a package of money between $300 and $400, done up in a yellow envelope and tied with a string. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning it to 206 West Madison-st., over drug store.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, AT OR IN VICINity of Academy of Music, on Friday night, April 12. $10 will be paid for it if left at 560 Wabash-av. C. S.

LOST—$5 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid to the party having found the plans of J. E. Tyler's residence, upon returning them to 134 Seventeenth-st., up stairs.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING BEtween $90 and $100, and 10 notes on different parties to the amount of $600 or $700. Finder will receive $50 reward by returning to 223 Twenty-sixth-st.

FOUND—A RED AND WHITE COW STRAYED into stable rear of 1030 Indiana-av., Wednesday morning April 17. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, loss of stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 159 West Madison-st.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE—MILLIE IDELL, the young and talented doctress and fortune teller, has just arrived from New Orleans, where she has astonished the minds of thousands of people who have witnessed her. She is the only lady that is really endowed with the natural gift of telling the past, present, and future. This lady has travelled throughout Europe and America, and wherever she has been has always given unbounded satisfaction. This lady has been pronounced by the most scientific phrenologist and astrologist to be the most wonderful in her profession. She respectfully invites all to call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay. Rooms are now located at 155 West Monroe-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for the "World of Anecdote," "Mahew on Management of the Horse," "Jamieson's Commentaries on the Bible," and other publications by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Liberal inducements offered. C. S. BURROWS, 382 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY MADE BY either sex on small capital; samples sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 236 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY, TO introduce a new and valuable article, that will pay from $5 to $10 per day each. Send 10 cents for return postage and sample. Address, B. E. TERRILL, Room 2, 487 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO LEAVE AT 4 O'CLOCK TO-DAY, 250 railroad men, 5 foremen and 3 boardingbosses, for the double track on the Michigan Central between Lake and Niles; plenty of station work at liberal prices; all dry sand. Free fare. Apply early to ANDREW G. RING & CO., 22 Milwaukee av., up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN TO SOLICIT JOB PRINTing, at 64 West Lake-st., corner Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, AMERican or German (who can speak English) preferred. Apply, between 9 and 10 this morning, at the New England Oyster and Coffee House, basement, 21 West Madison-st. RACE BROS.

WANTED—EARLY THIS MORNING, 30 MEN to work on double track, Michigan Central Railroad, at Michigan City, 73 miles from Chicago. Free fare and no office fees. Wages, $1.75 per day; board, $4 per week. Pay, monthly. Agent, 271 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT WOOD'S Hotel, 335 State-st., first-class colored table waiters.

WANTED—BY A LARGE IMPORTING AND jobbing dry goods house in New York, a salesman who can influence a first class trade in the State of Illinois. Address, giving particulars, P. O. Box 1715, New York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK, male, CLIFTON HOUSE.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO GO A short distance in the country, man to work in garden and take care of horse and cow, wife to do general housework. Address P E R, Box 45, Highland Park.

WANTED—A MAN FOR THE STABLE AND to make himself generally useful; must be Norwegian, Swede, or Dane. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO.'S, Washington-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 200 RAILroad laborers; wages, $1.75; board, $3.50; free fare. Also, 50 farm hands; wages, $1.00 per day, and board till Christmas; two men and wives, free fare. 100 good choppers, etc. Apply at R. F. CHRISTIAN'S Employment office, Room 34, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE TO-MORROW morning 9 o'clock, 200 more men for the North Western Railroad, Sparta, Wisconsin Tunnel; rock and grading; high wages and sure pay; entirely free fare. Apply early to HENRY BJORTH, Agent, for ELLIS & McDOWELL, 73 West Kinzie-st., and 95 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses; must come recommended, and thoroughly understand his business. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at Room No. 1, 55 Market-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN to sell ladies' under garments, &c., to the city trade. References required. At 436 South Halsted-st., 2 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—50 TRACKLAYERS FOR ILLINOIS; 1,000 laborers for Wisconsin; wages, $2 to $2.25 per day; free fare. Apply at 39 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) TO take charge of the books and scales of a coal office. Apply at 95 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 SALESMEN WHOSE routes lie through Michigan and Southern Illinois, can hear of something to their advantage by calling between 12 and 1 o'clock. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 224 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS BOY or young man who has had some two years' experience in a printing office, to distribute and work on job work. Steady work. Room 1, 86 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 17 YEARS OLD TO take care of horse and make himself generally useful. Apply to CLARK & EDWARDS, 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—60 RAILROAD LABORERS TO GO out to-day; free fare. Also, choppers and farm hands. Apply early, to E. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY AT 4 o'clock p. m., 50 railroad laborers for Indiana; company work; fare advanced to the men; no charges in the office. Apply at 6 West Lake-st., Room 1, over Chester's lamp store.

WANTED—LATHING—CAN FURNISH A a good gang. Address W 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG MAN NOT afraid of work, at Oriental steam laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CONTRACTS, WITH OR WITHOUT material, by two experienced men, to erect frame, brick, or other dwellings. Expedition and good work. Apply 682 State-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK, OR A young man who has had some experience in the business. Inquire at 209 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK OF ONE OR TWO years experience. Apply at HORTON & DALE'S drug store, 128 State-st., between 7 and 8 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD CLOTHING SALESMAN and a good boy, at 167 Twenty-second-st. Good references required.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER, AT carriage factory, corner State and Twelfth-sts. HENRY WILLETS.

WANTED—20 GOOD BRICKLAYERS AND 20 good plasterers, at 160 Milwaukee av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN THAT UNDERstands the gardening and nursery business, by A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

WANTED—3 CARPENTERS, 3 PLASTERERS, and 4 laborers, on Washington-av., west of Adams.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 3 OR 4 PAINTERS at 489 Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth st., and one block west of State-st. cars.

WANTED—A FEED BOY, AT LANDON, BOYD & CO.'S, steam printers, 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARPENTERS, AT 134 and 136 Twenty-second-st. Apply this morning.

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER AT UNION Stock Yards, on Halsted-st., opposite Transit House. P. CROWLEY.

WANTED—BY G. HAWLEY & CO., McGREGOR, Iowa, a first-class body maker at once.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PAPER-CUTTER in a paper-box manufactory; also, two good gluers. Address, immediately, P B, P. O. Box 9.

WANTED—2 PLUMBERS; ONE FOR BEST kind, and one for ordinary work, by JAKO. HANSLEIN, 289 North-av.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS, 10 PLASTERERS, and laborers, at 120 Vincennes-av. Also, wish to let job lathing.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, AT Petillon Brothers', southeast corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A HARNESS MAKER IMMEDIately to do jobbing and general work; good wages and constant employment to a steady man. Call at 183 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS—25 GOOD PLASTERers immediately. JNO. MALLERS, No. 115 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—10 LATHERS AND 2 GOOD CARpenters, this morning, corner Green and Madison sts. Apply to McDONALD & JOHNSTONE, Contractors and Builders.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS VEST MAKERS. R. J. WALSHE, 903 Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 BLACKSMITH HELPERS. First class men only need apply. Chicago Vise and Tool Co., 149 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE BODY MAKER to work by the day or piece. N. BERGERON, 844 Lake-st.

WANTED—2 GOLD GILDERS, AT O'BRIEN'S Art Emporium, 692 Wabash-av.

WANTED—3 CARPENTERS, TO-DAY, CORNER North-av. and Paulina-st. F. C. McLAUGHLIN.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS, MUST BE FIRST-class trimmers, lathing well, Corner of Clark and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A GORDON PRESS BOY OF EXperience, a big one and a good one for permanent service. BIRNEY HAND, 133 West Madison.

WANTED—4 GOOD TRUNKMAKERS; GOOD wages and steady employment. Apply to C. W. FLAVELL & CO., 707 Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—3 FIRST-CLASS upholsterers. Apply at the furniture rooms of GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan-av.

WANTED—4 GOOD BLACKSMITHS FOR THE country. Apply at BROOKMAN & SKINNER'S, 190 Twenty-second-st., corner State.

WANTED—5 OR 6 GOOD CARPENTERS TO work at Brighton. Inquire at 116 South Clinton-st. U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO.

WANTED—A LIVE CARPENTER, WITH $25 to deposit for tools and stock. Call from 10 to 12 a. m. at Builder's Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st. SCOTT.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL AND EXPERIenced plumber; one with small capital prepared to take interest in the business preferred. Apply in basement 64 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER AT NO. 707 Wabash-av. M. WILLIAMS.

WANTED—2 GOOD CARPENTERS, AT 21 WEST Ada-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER, AT NO. 89 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GOOD PRESS BOY WHO HAS HAD some experience on presses, by WILLIAMSON, GOSS & CO., 42 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD FURNITURE REPAIRER and 2 upholsterers, at J. BRATTANS, No. 90 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A HARNESS-MAKER—AT 67 West Lake-st. W. H. RUSSELL.

Coachmen.

WANTED—COACHMAN; MUST BE A SINGLE man, sober and thoroughly understand the care of horses. Apply to C. Room 10, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, WHO can come well recommended. Address Post-office Box 262.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF BRUNSWICK'S BILliard tables, size, 5x10, nearly new, been used but little, for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 26 Central Union Block. B. M. FORD.

FOR SALE—SALOON FIXTURES, 4-BARREL ice-box, chairs and tables. Inquire at 21 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO St. Louis via Alton & St. Louis Railroad, cheap. Apply at Rooms 1 and 2, 97 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FIXTURES OF A restaurant at 157 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD GRAIN CANAL BOAT, of large capacity, cheap, for part cash and part on time; must be sold this week. Address or call on J. H. COTES, 123 West Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON LEASED LOTS FOR sale very cheap. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—DRY PINE SLABS AT REDUCED prices, with discount to dealers, at foot of West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT WILMINGTON, ILL., 700 TONS of ice. Address HOWARD JOHNSTON, Wilmington, Ill.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW BAY WINDOW. Inquire at 229 Newbury-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SALOON LIcense. Inquire at 201 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—1 BABCOCK FIRE Extinguisher, 1 safe, 2 feet wide, 4 feet high; 1 set expense counter, 1 buggy, 1 wagon, suitable for soda water, etc. FERGUSON BROS., 191 South Jefferson-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF I. N. WILKINS, NO. 22 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. N. NICHOLS, 244 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Open till 9 o'clock p. m.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 34, IN business desires to form the acquaintance of some respectable young widow a year old, preferred; object, matrimony. Address, H 23, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A. T. BLAKE, SOLICITOR FOR job printing formerly at Douglas House, is requested to call without further delay, on JEFFERSON & WROE, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—50 GIRLS, FOR BOATS, VESSELS, city, and country. Employment Office, 60 Sherman-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT DR. OWENS' office, 696 Wabash-av., from 10:00 to 11:30 a. m., or 4 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—GIRLS TO STRIP TOBACCO. APply at 61 State-st.

WANTED—3 WOMEN TO DO HOUSE CLEANing; also, 3 chambermaids for hotel, at 1131 State-st. (South Side House).

Domestics.

WANTED—A COOK, AT 39 UNION PARK-place, formerly Peck-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, in a private family. Apply 38 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT TO COOK, WASH, and iron, to go into the country for summer months. Good wages given and references required. Apply at 1198 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, AT 558 PRAIrie-av. Good references required.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl for general housework. Apply at 519 West Monroe-st., with references.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHing and ironing for a small family. Apply to 166 North Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL FOR general housework in family of four. Also girl to care for child and sew. Apply at 82a West Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 33 South May-st., near Madison.

WANTED—GIRL, GERMAN, BOHEMIAN, Norwegian or Swede, to do housework and help take care of children. Apply at 24 Rice's Building, 4th floor, Dearborn-st., near Randolph.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must understand washing and ironing. Apply at 150 Centre-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS, ONE as nursery governess, to take care of one child, must speak good German and teach piano; the other as second girl, must be first-class; reference required. Apply at 52 Calumet-av., for one week, mornings at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS, SECOND GIRLS, chambermaids, dining-room waiters, dishwashers, and all kinds of good female help, for first class families, hotels, and restaurants. CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 271 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—A COLORED COOK. APPLY AFter 11 a. m., at 2 Madison-st., corner of Peoria.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, COOK, WASHER and ironer, immediately, at 786 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer to go to Waukegan for the summer; good wages paid for a first-class girl. Apply at 416 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, HIGH wages given. Apply to 216 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good wages to a competent girl. Call at 1616 Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; German or Bohemian preferred. Apply at 681 West Madison st.

WANTED—TWO NORWEGIAN GIRLS TO DO cooking, washing and ironing, and second work in a family of eight persons. Call at 97 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a family of 3. Apply at No. 7 Scammon-place, near Thirty third-st., and Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron for a small family. Apply after 12 o'clock at 360 Warren-av.

WANTED—A COOK, AT 423 SOUTH MORGAN-st., up-stairs. References required.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF A child 3 years of age; must come well recommended. Apply at 183 West Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GERMAN OR Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 567 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework; to a good girl, best of wages paid. Inquire at 546 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK in a restaurant. Apply after 11 a. m., No. 250 West Madison-st., corner Peoria.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY at 825 West Washington-st.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS, AT 1097 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, at 418 Wabash-av.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL FOR TWO SMALL children. References required. Apply at 1297 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 537 Wabash-av., Room 1.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF work in first class private families and boarding houses. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1064 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 73 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SWEDISH OR Norwegian girl to do general house-work for a small family. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Good wages paid. References required. Apply at 118 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH, SCOTCH, OR Scandinavian girl to do general house-work in a small family. 1175 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work. Apply at No. 20 Sixteenth-st., after 8 o'clock. Good wages given.

WANTED—3 EXPERIENCED FEMALE cooks, 10 dining room girls, and 32 girls for general housework, boarding and private houses etc. Restaurants. Highest wages paid to competent girls. 87 Madison-st. MARY GALLAGHER.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOKS, wages from $6 to $8 per week; 10 hotel dining room girls, 2 dish washers, 150 competent girls for boarding and private houses; no second girls wanted for Evanston, Hyde Park, and several for Lake Forest, Elmhurst, Riverside, Thatcher Station, Glencoe, Wilmette, Park Ridge, Kensington, Lake View and Winetka. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 128 West Monroe-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO APPRENTICE GIRLS FOR dressmaking, immediately, at 911 West Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRLS IN THE paper box manufactory, No. 14 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, IMMEDIATELY, for 4 weeks, one that can run a Singer sewing machine. Apply at 757 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD BUTTON-HOLE MAKERS and operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Apply to McCARTY BROTHERS, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATIVES, WITH Wheeler & Wilson Machines, to work in shop. Also, good orders to take work home. SHERMAN & CO., 122 West Madison-st., in basement.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CAR LOAD CHOICE HORSES FROM THE country arrived yesterday, and I think some very cheap ones. Come early and get your choice. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

AUCTION—TO-MORROW MORNING, AT 10 o'clock; 35 head of horses of all grades, a lot of wagons, buggies, 1 dray, 2 coal carts, 2 buggies. Bring in your stock if you want it sold, and the lot will be sold if not sold. W. H. RUSSELL & S. WALTON, 267 West Lake-st.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-second-st., corner State, have on sale the largest stock of business wagons, open and top buggies, in Chicago; also 12 heavy lumber wagons, well adapted for city work; several draft and driving horses, with single and double harness, at prices that will defy competition.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st. and Calumet-av.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having horses or carriages to sell (at private or public sale), will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct our business on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits. Horses and carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SEVERAL GOOD BUSIness horses and several sets double and single harness. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—AN OPEN SECOND-HANDED buggy, and a new, heavy wagon, for teaming use, at 201 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEAM HARNESS, FARM harness; also, collars, bridles, lines, etc. McClellan saddles, boys' saddles, riding bridles, halters, surcingles, etc. Government clothing. Government Goods Depot, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kelsey's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and three quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—6 HORSES; ALSO, A HEAVY TEAM of gray horses, fit for teaming. Can be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBster, at 785 Indiana-av., farm and team wagons at wholesale and retail. No change in prices on account of the advance in iron.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT ONE-HORSE WAGON and new set of harness, cheap, at 830 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY FOR cash. Address N 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT 703 WABASH-AV., A 4-PASSENger rockaway, in excellent order, suitable for one or two horses; price $230.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS, complete, at a bargain. Inquire of HART, ASTEN & CO., 5 and 7 West Madison-st., in basement.

IF YOU WANT A HORSE FOR HALF WHAT he is worth, you must come and see me to-day. 86 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—TWO PAIRS TEAM HORSES. Will buy whole rig if cheap. Call office of C. M. WHITE, hard wood lumber dealer, corner Morgan and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY, 10 GOOD WORK HORSES. Apply at 278 Third-av., with the horses.

WANTED—BOARDERS—AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Horses and carriages on commission.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC.—AN elegant rosewood and gilt, crimson plush parlor set, made by Thayer & Tobey, and in use but one year; rosewood centre table; rosewood Etageres, handsomely carved; rosewood book-case and secretary; Bradbury piano, 7¼ octaves, carved legs, with stool and cover; all in perfect order. Apply, during present week, to WALTER S. CARTER, 48 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN house No. 198 Loomis-st., with or without house and land. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO THOUsand dollars' worth of first quality furniture and carpets. On time for approved paper. Call at once. Room 5, No. 22 East Harrison-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A NO. 9 WOMAN'S RIGHTS COOKing stove, cheap, with furniture. Inquire at 261 Third av., up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 21 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., south-east corner of Calumet-av., elegant parlor set, 8 pieces, common parlor set, pier glass, beds, new square grand piano, etc.

FOR SALE—PARLOR AND HALL CARPETS, and chamber sets, at 908 Indiana-av.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND carpets; also other household goods of every description bought for cash. I. J. 306 State-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF HOUSEhold goods for cash, call or address G. W. PIKE & CO., 59 South Carpenter-st., corner of Madison. Repairing and packing promptly attended to.

THE ADVERTISER, ABOUT BREAKING UP house-keeping offers at private sale parlor, library, bed-room, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, piano, hall-rack, cooking-stove and utensils, most of which have been in use only a year, and will be sold at less than their value. Apply at 934 Indiana-av., between 2 and 5 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BARtender. Address Z 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND wife, where they have no rent to pay, the woman to take charge of rooms or offices in lieu of rent. References given if required. Send address this week to MRS. M. O., 80 Rebecca-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN the grocery or saloon business. Apply at 109 Monroe-st. to-morrow, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO IRISH lads, 16 and 17 years of age, recently over, in any respectable occupation. Can be seen at No. 32 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bartender in a hotel or restaurant, sober man. Good references. Address W 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a wholesale or retail dry goods or gents' furnishing store. First-class references. Address E 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from New Brunswick, in a clothing or dry goods establishment. Salary no object. Address C. W. M., 116 East Kinzie-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, an experienced hardware clerk and tinsmith, or will take charge of a tin shop. References first-class. Address G H, Box 1275, Galesburg, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN of many years' experience in the lumbering business as salesman or foreman; good bookkeeper. Can give first-class references. Address F 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUILDER'S clerk, understands estimating, measuring, keeping prime cost and extra works, and drawing plans. Address W 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN as bookkeeper; 5 years' experience; first class references. Address E 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, OR AT anything where a young man can make himself useful; aged 18. U 41, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, that has had experience, as a salesman in a tailor shop; can cut pants and vests; would be willing to sew a part of the time. Can give references from former employer. Address J G, 53 North Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LUMBERMEN—A man of long experience in the lumbering business desires an engagement as salesman or foreman. Is thoroughly familiar with the trade in all its details, has a large and favorable acquaintance with both city and country dealers, and is fully competent to take charge of any branch of the business; would not object to travelling a portion of the time if desired. Address, with real name, LUMBER, care Garrett No. 73.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MACHINIST, AN engineer, to take charge of a saw mill; is fully competent. Address WM. SMITH, 190 North Peoria.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A DElivery wagon, or as coachman; is well acquainted with the city, and can give good references. G 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WITH A first-class dry goods house; has experience, and can influence a large amount of country trade. Best of references. Address N 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHed American lady as travelling companion for an invalid, or to take charge of children. Address E 7, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family where competence will be appreciated. Call at 205 Sebor-st., in rear, near Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work; references if required. Please call at 1166 State st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND OR general housework by a smart Swede girl. Can be seen at 280 North Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, one laundress, and girls for general house work. 1683 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family. Apply at 624 Wabash av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT operator on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address M., 578 Wabash av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY having one child, as housekeeper for a gentleman without children. Wages not so much of an object as a permanent home. Address X 47, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—TWO RESPECTAble ladies can have board with well-furnished room in an American family. Reference required.

15 NORTH SANGAMON ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with first-class board, for two gentlemen, at $16 per week; or single gentlemen, $8 per week; in a small, plain family; first-class references required.

16 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH FIRST-class board, a double front room. Very pleasant.

21 SOUTH CANAL-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM the river—First-class board, $4.50; lodging, 25 to 50 cents, or $2 per week; commutation checks.

45 COTTAGE PLACE, BETWEEN THIRTY-first and Thirty-second sts.—Large, pleasant chamber to rent, and one hall bed-room, with board; pleasant location, near the lake. Apply on premises.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished front room with board for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FRONT parlor partly furnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

248 CALUMET-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single, first-class day board, evening dinner, fine large fine rooms, near cars; all conveniences.

285 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOM SUITABLE for two gentlemen, with board. Day boarders wanted.

299 FULTON-ST., BETWEEN CURTIS AND May—Front rooms on first and second floors to rent with board, in a private family.

359 WASHINGTON ST.—WANTED, AFTER May 1, a few boarders in a small, first-class boarding house; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Apply as above, this week.

393 WEST TAYLOR, CORNER ABERDEEN-st., two blocks west from street cars. Pleasant front and back rooms and back parlor, with board. House has all modern improvements. Rates to suit. Two or three day boarders accommodated.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room and back room, with board, at the California Imperial Parlors. Also, stable to rent.

799 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—WITH FIRST-class board, a pleasant suite of front rooms. Also back room, with dressing-room attached.

AT EVANSTON—TWO COUPLES CAN BOARD for the summer in a private house in a pleasant locality in Evanston, two blocks from the lake. Price, $25 per week per couple. Address P. O. Box 123, Evanston.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—Transient, $2.50 per day; day board, $5 per week.

NEAR UNION PARK—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of front rooms, with board, to gent and wife; modern improvements; private family. Address G 90, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AFTER MAY 1, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in exchange for a new square, grand pianoforte. Selection can be made from a large stock. No objections to furnishing room. References exchanged. Address F 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FURnished or unfurnished room; with private domestic family preferred; terms must be moderate. Address, stating location and price per month, in advance, if preferred, J H A, care Letter Carrier No. 4.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire board and room in a private family, where, for a little trouble, and prefer waiting on themselves. Would furnish room if desired. Address, for two days, Y 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—AT EVANSTON, FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, child, four months old, and nurse; a suite of furnished rooms, convenient to station. Address, stating location and price, K 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES board on the South Side, with a nicely furnished room and late dinner. Address, with terms and location, X 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; TERMS not to exceed $70 per month for gentleman, wife, and child, 3½ years old. Address S, 273 South Park-av.

BOARD—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, on the West Side, by a young couple. Address, stating terms, O, 191 Fulton-st.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH SINgle room for single person. Address 3 days, O 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT HALF hour's rise from the city, for my wife, baby and nurse girl, and partial board for myself. Address, stating location, terms, and number of trains, Y 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-second and Twenty-fourth-sts., for a gentleman and wife. Unfurnished front rooms; modern improvements; private family. References required. Address O 80, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS from May 1, in a private family on the West Side by a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, P 17, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS & EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS OF NEW YORK manufacture steam engines and boilers unexcelled for economy, regularity, and durability; represented in Chicago by G. S. DUBOIS, 169 Wabash-av. Will occupy an office in Central Union Block, corner Market and Washington-sts., on and after May 1.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular sawmill's and flour mills. Single machines and saws. 26 South Canal-st. B. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS OF NEW YORK manufacture steam engines and boilers unexcelled for economy, regularity, and durability; represented in Chicago by G. S. DUBOIS, 169 Wabash-av. Will occupy an office in Central Union Block, corner Market and Washington-sts., on and after May 1.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 2 AND 3 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

20-HORSE POWER BLANDY PORTABLE engine, nearly new, for sale cheap. Address Harris Manufacturing Company, Janesville, Wis.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG ESTABlished retail store in the country doing a business of $100,000 per annum. Capital required $5,000. None need apply unless having business experience and good references. The business is dry goods, groceries, and crockery. The new partner would be expected to take entire charge of the business, as the present proprietor is leaving the whole thing to his care. The present proprietor. To a person possessing requisite capital and qualifications, a rare opportunity is offered. Located in a healthy and attractive place, less than 50 miles from Chicago. Address T 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN willing to invest himself to the extent of $5,000 in some legitimate business in this city. Address, giving particulars, W 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,200 TO $1,500 to take an interest in the largest dining-room on the West. All new and complete. 34 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN with $5,000, in a dry goods business. Address G. A. SCHAEFFER, [illegible] Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED safe, and lucrative business in this city. Capital required, $3,000. Address K 70, Tribune office, with name and residence.